

Hospital Workers Strike for Union



GW hospital workers protest the administration's lobby floor of the hospital last Friday. Fifty-five refusal to allow union elections with a sit-in on the workers were arrested later. (Photo by Michael Dresser)

by Mark Schleifstein
Asst. News Editor

GW Hospital employees will be back on the job today, following the arrest of 55 last Friday, and they will be asking again to talk to Hospital Administrator Donald C. Novak about their union activities.

Wilbert Pulliam, a hospital worker and member of the organizing committee for the Hospital and Nursing Home Union, Local 1199, said in a telephone interview Saturday night, "We'll be on the job Monday, hoping to speak with the administration. There will be a meeting Monday night to discuss what to do."

The 55 GW hospital employees, 32 men and 23 women, were arrested last Friday afternoon on charges of unlawful entry, after staging a sit-down protest in support of their demands for an election to determine union representation.

The arrests climaxed a demonstration that had started at 10 a.m. "It is our privilege" to have a vote, Pulliam told the group in the morning. "We are here to stay until we talk to the administration," he said.

For the second time in as many weeks the employees gathered to demand to speak to administrator Novak. Their first attempt, on Nov. 19, ended peacefully after hospital workers disrupted office routine in Novak's office.

Pulliam explained that there were many reasons for organizing.

"There were the poor benefits we receive. We have a very small hospital insurance plan that we pay all of ourselves. The hospital pays nothing towards it. There's the high rates for parking. And then there's the summary firings without grievance procedures. The grievance procedures there are, are geared toward the administration. There is also the understaffing of various departments," Pulliam explained.

Pulliam is a clerk-typist in the X-ray department of the hospital. "I've been there for eight years," he said. "Talk of this union started back in April of '72 when three workers, I was one of them, met at Mr. Henry's to discuss what to do. The organizing committee has grown to 65 people," Pulliam said.

He claimed that the union organizing committee was responsible for various people being reinstated in their jobs after being fired for no reason. They also worked to have needed jobs reinstated after they had been eliminated. Pulliam said the organizers were responsible for the Hayes study, which made recommendations to update GW's salary and classification system.

"It was supposed to be a reclassification to bring up the level of pay for the workers," he explained. "Those people with their nose to the boss got their raises, we didn't. In fact, my raise is being held up now and I've appealed twice."

Pulliam said that so far there had been no reports of retaliation for Friday's demonstration. "There were two cases of temporary suspension," he said. "Two telephone operators were suspended by their supervisor, but they were recalled today and their suspensions were lifted. I think that the supervisor did it on her own."

A major controversy that helped spark Friday's demonstration was the administration's refusal to recognize that there was an interest in the union. According to Pulliam, "A majority of the personnel signed the union cards requesting that 1199 be their bargaining agent."

"When those who wanted the union signed the cards, we told them those cards would never reach the hands of the administration. Hospital Personnel Director Mal Shivar asked that we turn the cards over to him

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HATCHET

VOLUME 70, NUMBER 25

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON
UNIVERSITY

DECEMBER 3, 1973

Watergate: Campus Topic

Newsmen Speak

by Mark Lacter
Hatchet Staff Writer

Chicago Daily News Bureau Chief Peter Lisagor told an audience of 70 University of Michigan alumni and GW students Wednesday night that both government and the press were "bent out of shape" as the result of Watergate and related scandals.

Lisagor, along with ABC newsman Bill Matney, spoke about government relations with the press, television news coverage in Washington, and increased skepticism by the American public on political activity.

"I suspect that there is more animosity between newsmen and government leaders than in all my experience in covering Washington," said Lisagor.

"Government is bent out of shape and so are we," he said, adding. "The Middle East alert is a classic case of massive skepticism of something which could have been a legitimate diplomatic exercise."

Matney said that television "with its immediacy has become the chief target of government. I have noticed difficulty in getting news from various governmental sources."

"In the last four and a half years, secrecy has been made to sound like a patriotic gesture. However, I think much of the secrecy during this period represents one man's personal secretiveness," said Lisagor.

Both journalists agreed that President Nixon has become quite adept at using television for his own interests. "Television became an accessory when the President traveled to China. Here we had

Socialist's View

by Mark Toor
Hatchet Staff Writer

Although the Nixon administration has gone further than any of its predecessors in infringing on individual liberties and bowing to the will of big business, Watergate is only the result of the capitalist system, according to three speakers at "Lessons of Watergate," the first of three Socialist Educational Weekend programs, held at the Center Friday.

At the age of 20, Roberta Scherr has been a Socialist Workers Party (SWP) candidate for Congress from Ohio in 1972, for mayor of Cleveland in 1973, and is planning to run for governor of Pennsylvania in 1974. She is presently on leave from Case Western Reserve University, and is one of four former SWP mayoral candidates touring the country providing the Socialist analysis of Watergate to college and high school audiences.

We're for impeaching the capitalist system," Scherr told the 35 people attending the program. "There's more behind the attack on democratic rights than what was shown in Watergate. This country is run by a handful of capitalists in its own interest," she said.

Referring to racism, which she said is "an integral part" of capitalism, and the energy crisis, Scherr said, "The capitalist class is responsible for all these problems."

"This system is based on lies and nothing else," said Scherr, "and every day another one of those lies is being exposed." She said Americans are losing faith in the capitalist

(See SOCIALISTS, p. 4)

Impeachment

by Mark Brodsky
Hatchet Staff Writer

Boston Globe Columnist Daniel Rea and Jim Williams, speaking for the Committee to Impeach the President, were the principal panelists in a debate on the topic "Should President Nixon Be Impeached?" sponsored by the Program Board Thursday night.

(See PANEL, p. 4)

Colonials Romp In First Win

by Drew Trachtenberg
Sports Editor

For weeks coach Carl Sloane has been telling people that his defense has improved immeasurably and that his offense is better than ever. Everybody just nodded their head in agreement and walked away with a bit of skepticism.

On Saturday night the Colonials proved Sloane right in the season's opener, completely outclassing West Virginia Tech, 106-49, in a game played at Ft. Myer. Even though the competition was not the sternest, nothing can be taken away from the highly impressive Buff performance.

The only thing that GW lost all night was the opening tap, but that appeared to simply be a kindly gesture on the part of the host Colonials, as they then proceeded to tear apart anything the Golden Bears attempted, offensively or defensively.

Once the Colonials got their hot hands on the ball, the contest was for all practical purposes decided. They opened up a 12-2 lead and had no trouble extending that to 30-4, before the Tech squad realized what was happening. By then it was too late to do anything about it, even had they been able.

GW was able to score almost at will against the beleaguered visitors, running their fast break to near perfection. Guards Pat Tallent and Keith Morris led the offensive assault as six Colonials scored in double

(See VARSITY, p. 16)



Pat Tallent scores two of his game high 23 points in a way that typified the ease in which the Colonials handled their opening game opponents, West Virginia Tech, 106-49, on Saturday night. (photo by Joanne Smoler)

Rep. Fauntroy Speaks On Home Rule History, Future

by Michele Deschenes
Asst. News Editor

Speaking on home rule and the Black vote, D.C. Delegate Walter Fauntroy cited the present government of the U.S. as a good example of the fact that "politics is sometimes the rule of a privileged minority over a divided majority." Fauntroy spoke to an audience of 14 Wednesday night in C Building.

The first elected D.C. delegate to Congress explained that a large part of his job has been making people aware of the problems facing them, since "the government of today has been very effective in deterring the people away from the problems that are really important."

When asked if he views himself as a big city boss, Fauntroy replied, "I have only interest, the rest of them [bosses] have power. But in the sense of effecting the vote, such as the men in South Carolina who voted for home rule in spite of themselves, yes, I want to be boss." Fauntroy sees the ballot as "the most non-violent way of effecting social change."

A large problem facing D.C. in its attempt for either statehood or home rule is the federal government which is exempt from paying taxes, according to Fauntroy. "People say to me, let's go state and build industries, but where, I say?" said Fauntroy.

"The federal government is the major industry in the metropolitan area," he added. Comparing the federal government to the major car

industries, General Motors and Ford, Fauntroy said, "If GM and Ford were excused from paying taxes (as the federal government is) Detroit would be in real trouble."

Calling D.C. "a veritable gold mine in terms of the security of the major industry," Fauntroy stated that although GM and Ford may fail, "the federal government will be the last to flunk." Fauntroy emphasized the fact that "we [the D.C. residents] pay \$900-million in federal taxes and we provide services for 55 per cent of the land they don't care for."

The history of home rule has been a long one, according to Fauntroy. During the Civil War there was a great flight from the South of Blacks who came to a federal government which they thought would protect them. Only 25 per cent of the

population was Black, but the government felt that "the existence of the potential cancer of Blacks being able to control this place" was present, according to Fauntroy. And therefore, "home rule was dropped over a hundred years ago," Fauntroy said.

In order to become self-sufficient and, therefore, closer to home rule, Fauntroy sees the solution as "providing jobs or income situations for the poor, unemployed people" of the area.

"What is true for D.C. is true for the nation as a whole. We must work out a situation for new careers dealing with our social needs," stated Fauntroy, because "soon, with automation, three per cent of the population will be able to manage the economy."



Representative Walter Fauntroy (D-D.C.) explains the city's current home rule situation. (Photo by Bruce Cahan).

Cherry Tree Budget Problems Examined

by Linda Moody
Hatchet Staff Writer

The staff of the 1974 *Cherry Tree* was ordered Friday to submit a revised break-even budget to the Publications Committee by Thursday because of Editor Jeff Wice's unilateral decision to offer the yearbook for \$6.

At its meeting last month, the committee had authorized the existence of the *Cherry Tree* and approved a budget based on the sale of 750 books at \$7.50 each.

Wice explained, "It was my impression that the committee

understood" that a reduced rate was being considered as an incentive to early student sales, but he agreed he had never officially cleared the change with anyone. "It was a misunderstanding," he said.

Committee Chairman Prof. A.E. Claeysen told Wice that his disregard for the budget had caused an embarrassing situation for the committee with President Lloyd H. Elliott. Claeysen said, "I defended your budget before President Elliott for two-and-a-half hours on the basis of the \$7.50 price... and the fact that the budget looked 'break-even'..."

Business Manager T. James Ranney was asked how the *Cherry Tree* intended to compensate for the

difference in sales revenue caused by the change in price. Ranney answered that the staff was considering changing book size and further commented that the staff thought the "possible \$1,000" University support previously recommended to President Elliott by the committee would help to cover any deficit.

Prof. Philip Robbins immediately joined other committee members in criticizing the *Cherry Tree* for "assuming the \$1,000 was there," pointing out that the money was intended as a "cushion," and not as a fixed part of the *Cherry Tree* budget. Wice said the mention of the \$1,000 was "a mistake," and the *Cherry Tree* did not in fact intend to

consider the money as part of the budget.

Wice commented after the meeting, "the problem was overblown." He agreed that there had been a misunderstanding about authorization for the price change, and complained that "the committee has never clearly defined the authority and responsibilities of the publications editors."

Wice said there would be "no difficulty whatever" in preparing the new budget and no changes at all would be necessary in the size and content of the book, because one important source of income, senior picture sitting fees, had not been noted on the previous budget.

Solomon to Head Grad School

Economics Prof. Henry Solomon will become Dean of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences on July 1, 1974, succeeding Dean Arthur E. Burns, who has served for the past six years.

"My feeling is that our graduate program enjoys a very good reputation now; I think we are even better than the reputation," said Solomon, "We've moved quite a bit in the past several years."

One of Solomon's priorities as dean will be to work for a continued increase in research involving faculty and graduate students, especially the latter. Other new programs and innovations, such as the interdisciplinary Ph.D. program in Educational Policy, are "on the horizon," said Solomon.

Asked how the drop in tuition



revenues and the resulting budget cuts will affect the graduate school, Solomon said, "I don't see any particular crisis," adding that the sponsored research which the graduate school is engaged in "makes the budget situation much easier."

Solomon, presently chairman of the economics department and a

Faculty Senate member, came to GW in 1950 as a research associate with the Logistics Research Project. He has been professor of economics since 1967 and department chairman since 1969.

Solomon's areas of specialization are mathematical economics, logistics, and theory and policy of local economic development. He is currently engaged in three projects sponsored by the Office of Naval Research on the economics of procurement, methods of systems procurement measurements, and manpower.

Solomon holds a B.A. from Brooklyn College and an M.A. and Ph.D. from New York University.

During his 23 years at GW, Solomon has served as an economic consultant to several government agencies. He served as a member of the Executive Office of the President Committee on Interindustry Economics in the Bureau of the Budget 1951 to 1954, and took a leave of absence in 1966-67 to work as acting assistant administrator/economics at the Small Business Administration.

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HOSPITAL, from p. 1

55 Arrested Friday

along with a petition we gathered to prove that a majority wanted the union. We refused," Pulliam said.

That was at a meeting between hospital administrators and two members of the organizing committee on Wednesday, Nov. 21. "We offered to turn the cards and the petition over to a third party if they turned over the names in the areas involved to cross check them by, on the condition that if there was a majority a vote wouldn't be taken. He refused," Pulliam said.

Pulliam recalled his conversation with Shivar, "I asked him then what did he propose we do? 'I don't know,' he said. 'Do you propose that we walk off our jobs?' I said. He asked, 'Is that a threat?' I said no," Pulliam said.

He said that the union organizers had been calling Novak's office for the last three weeks trying to make an appointment with him, but to no avail.

"We even sent a telegram. We got a response from the director of personnel, a telegram. They said no," he said.

Pulliam said that the organizers had chosen the Hospital and Nursing Home Workers union, "because 1199 has proven to be a fighting union, a democratic union. Union #82 covers the dietary workers, and the laundry and housekeeping people. It's not a fighting union. Every time an issue has come up, it's been swept under a rug."

Assistant Security Chief Byron M. Matthai warned the demonstrators that they would be arrested if they didn't leave the lobby of the hospital. Using a bullhorn, Matthai spoke to the crowd, "You people were warned before."

The demonstrators, sitting on the floor, shouted back, "You people? We are employees."

Matthai said, "You employees were warned once before. We had to shut down one operating room because of the nosie. (The crowd yelled.) Anyone in here will be subject to arrest."

The demonstrators responded, "We want elections. We want elections."

Then the police came in and arrested the demonstrator with no incidents.

While Matthai said the demonstrators were disturbing an operating room, Hospital Security Officer Miles Scull said, "I didn't know there was an operating room disturbed." When told what Matthai had said, Scull said, "Well I'm sure the noise upset the routine and method of the operating room down the hall," and pointed behind where the demonstrators had been seated. There are two operating suites located down that hall.

But, according to Pulliam, there were no disruptions of any operations. He said, "I talked to a couple of the nurses who were on duty at the time. They said no operations were cancelled, no operations were interrupted and no patients were moved from one operating theatre to another."

All of the demonstrators were arraigned in Superior Court and released on their own recognizance. A trial date of Jan. 30 was set.

[written with notes from Becky Clary, Jorge Dittmen, and Karen Lowe]

NEWSMEN, from p. 1

Walter Cronkite filming near the Great Wall saying, 'Good evening, folks.' That was the best commercial he [Nixon] had in 1972," said Lisagor.

The specific role of television news in Washington was brought up frequently during the 90-minute session. "I don't think we have begun to view the impact which television has on our society. In my view, 80 per cent of the American people get the bulk of their news on T.V." said Lisagor.

Taking into account the high percentage of Americans depending solely on television news, one member of the audience asked Matney about television's responsibility to expand news coverage. "Networks have attempted to air specials where reporters have an opportunity to dig. But for some reason the public will not watch 60-minute news specials," said Matney.

The ABC newsmen disagreed with a questioner who was annoyed with the so-called instant analysis of televised presidential speeches by network newsmen. "I think there is a responsibility for this medium to put presidential statements in perspective," said Matney. Lisagor added that people not interested in



the instant analysis "could change the dial very easily."

The televised press conferences were called "shows performances" by Lisagor, who said that newsmen involved should get equity rates. "Very little information is obtained. The President takes your question



Policeman escorts one of 55 GW hospital workers Superior Court that evening. (Photo by Michael Dresser) arrested last Friday to the paddy wagon. The workers were charged with unlawful entry and were arraigned in

Witness Contradicts Parts of Sernovitz's Assault Account

by Mark Toor
Hatchet Staff Writer

In response to charges reported in Thursday's *Hatchet* on the alleged assault by GW Campus Security Officer C.A. Williams on Sheila Sernovitz, chairperson of the GW Campus Organization of Women (COW), Friday, Nov. 16, a witness contradicted several points of Sernovitz's account.

Sernovitz charged last week that Williams had appeared, without his badge, at a square dance COW was

holding in the Center ballroom and refused to identify himself or leave, saying he "wanted to stay and watch." She then picked up a cup of beer, she said, and Williams hit her in the face with his fist, breaking her glasses and causing facial bruises.

Williams, she said, ran out of the ballroom into an open elevator, followed by her and several COW members. She said she practically fell into the elevator, and Williams struck her again. "I was so shocked it never occurred to me to hit him," she said.

Scott Charles, a sophomore, was in the elevator with a friend, who did not wish to be identified, going up to the Rathskellar when the elevator stopped on the third floor and Williams, "who looked nervous," walked on, according to Charles.

Then, he said, "I saw a girl running toward the elevator door with a whole bunch of girls behind her... My friend said she looked upset, looked like she'd been

crying."

and asks his own question," he said.

Matney described the process of tracking down congressmen for reaction to a statement made by another congressman as "not the type of journalism we would like but necessary because of the closed-off [news] avenues in Washington."

On the question of reporter's confidentiality of news sources, Lisagor said, "The first amendment is a thin reed. It's not much protection but it's the only protection we should have." Lisagor maintained that much of the Watergate revelations printed in *The Washington Post* would not have come out if not for the confidentiality of reporters Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein's news sources.

The program was sponsored by the University of Michigan Club and the GW Journalism Department.

Williams said, "Come on in," according to Charles, whereupon Sernovitz became "very upset, almost hysterical."

"Then she ran into the elevator and started to attack him, not vice-versa... She was really hitting him. It wasn't just play taps; both hands were flying. He had to defend himself," said Charles.

Charles said Williams "tried pushing her off at first and (was) verbally trying to stop her." He started hitting back with his open hands "after a while," according to Charles. He was not sure whether or not Williams started using fists.

Meanwhile, other COW members were jamming open the elevator doors and screaming at Williams, said Charles, and some were trying to pull Sernovitz off Williams. Then, he said, the fighting stopped and he and his friend immediately left the elevator.

(See ASSAULT, p. 4)

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Unclassified Ads

United Farm Workers need GW students for picket line at Safeway store at Wisc. & R. Sat., Dec. 8. Line will last from noon to 5. For info, call UFW, 597-0510.

GW Ski Holiday in France, Jan. 3-11. Beginners welcome. \$327.50. Full payment deadline Dec. 14. Phys. Ed. Dept., 676-6280 for details.

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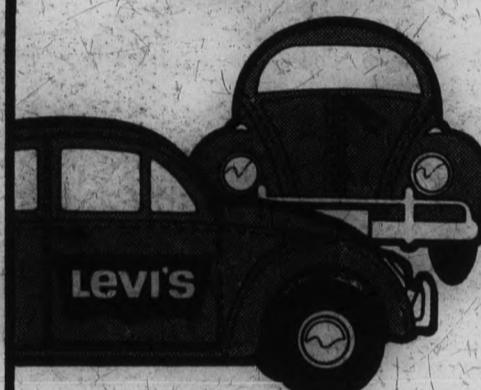
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Akadama Mama says,

Be Nice to Mice.

This week's letters were kind of dull, but I did get a neat package. It contained a home-built mouse trap. Not one of those hurtful, snapper, killer, 5 & 10 things. But a genuine can't-hurt-you-and-I'm-sorry-if-I-scared-you kind of a thing. It was made of scrap wood and window screen (see illus.) and I got a very together friend of mine to do a blueprint and instructions. I also have a friend with a copy machine, so if you'd like a copy of the plan just mail me the mouse coupon.

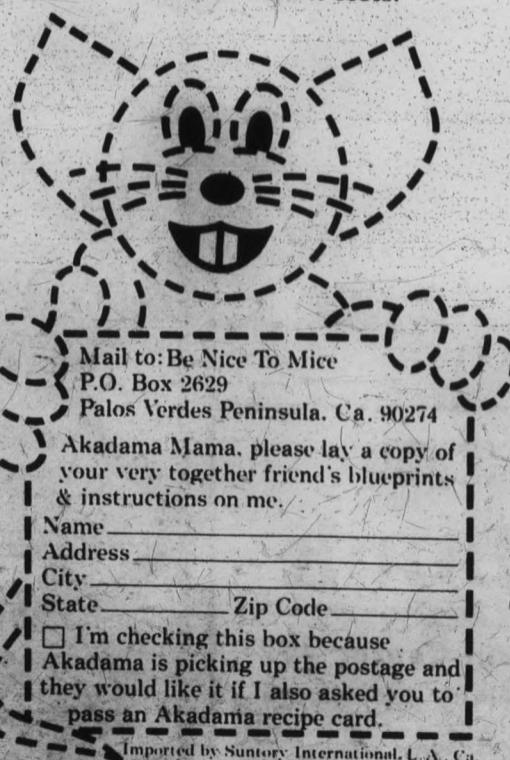
Now that we've been nice to mice. I'd like to give you a couple of my favorite Akadama recipes that will be nice to you.

AKADAMA & 7UP
Mix 2 to 3 parts Akadama Plum with 1 part 7UP. I personally like it in a wine glass with ice.

SANGRIA AKADAMA
A bottle of Akadama Red, a pint of

club soda, $\frac{1}{4}$ of a can of frozen lemonade concentrate, plenty of ice and lemon and orange slices. To make more just double, triple or quadruple everything.

Listen to Mama, and pass the Akadama, the wine that tastes a lot more than it costs.



SOCIALISTS, from p. 1

government spy apparatus," reviewed the history and implications of Watergate.

"Richard Nixon was intent on setting up a sincerely fascist state, one that was controlled by Richard Nixon, who was controlled by corporate interests," he said.

"America's basic faith has been shaken. There is an alienation now perhaps stronger than that during the Vietnam War," said Butz. This

as caused, he explained, by the realization that Nixon used Federal agencies such as the FBI, CIA, Secret Service and even a "personal political police force," the White House Plumbers, to "protect the President and his personal philosophy."

However, said Butz, "Richard Nixon did not do anything his predecessors wouldn't do. He only forced the throttle to the wall."

PANEL, from p. 1

Williams told the audience of 25 that the Committee to Impeach the President was "calling for a complete and thorough investigation, not before the Watergate committee, but before the House of Representatives." He said that the main impeachable offense would be the charge of obstruction of justice by the President.

Williams cited the condoning of illegal acts in the case of the Ellsberg psychiatrist's office break-in as another impeachable offense. He also stated that the Houston Plan for surveillance of those with opposing political viewpoints, and the secret recording of telephone conversations without advising participants could be impeachable offenses.

Williams was quick to stress that impeachment "only amounts to an indictment by the House of Representatives, and a conviction by a vote of the Senate is necessary to remove the President from office."

"The only way to restore credibility to government is to bring all the evidence in front of the American people," said Williams.

Rea disagreed with Williams on the subject of impeachment, saying, "There is not sufficient evidence at this time to warrant an indictment by the House of Representatives."

"I'm not an apologist for Richard Nixon," Rea said, "but the charges at this time are of a non-legal nature."

Rea said that "impeachment would seriously shake the fiber of the Constitution. It would set a very dangerous precedent." He also said that if Nixon were impeached and convicted, a large number of Americans who voted for him would feel themselves disenfranchised.

Another panelist, Robert Peck, of the GW Young Democrats, said he believes there are legal grounds for impeachment. He cited the Houston Plan, illegal wiretapping, involvement of the CIA in domestic espionage, and the Milk Fund as impeachable offenses.

"Impeachment is a very political process," Peck said. "The political atmosphere and the legal arguments for impeachment exist."

Roger Stone, a former chairman of GW Young Republicans, said, "It's difficult to defend a man who has bungled his own defense from the beginning but that's no reason for impeachment. If it can be proven that Nixon was involved in the scandal, then he should be impeached."

"What is needed is to put Watergate in the proper perspective," said Stone. He stated that Watergate could not be compared to previous scandals in Democratic administrations.

"Nixon could no more get a fair trial from the media than Ehrlichman and Haldeman did," Stone said.

As part of the series on the possibility of impeachment Congressman Paul McCloskey, a Republican, will speak on Jan. 11.

ASSAULT, from p. 3

Charles and his friend told their stories to the Office of Safety and Security Saturday and Sunday, after they heard from Coordinator of Student Activities John Perkins that Williams was in danger of being suspended and their accounts might be important.

Sernovitz's statement that it had never occurred to her to hit Williams was "incredible," said Charles. "It was a clear case of her trying to attack him," he said.

Sernovitz also charged that Assistant Director of Campus Security Byron R. Matthai, when called, "viewed the incident as quite humorous" and "threatened to arrest me for assaulting an officer."

"The only talk I had with her was when she was complaining about the officer," said Matthai, last Saturday. "I informed her that I wanted to get her side of the story," Matthai stated.

Responding to the statement that he took the incident humorously, Matthai continued, "That was rather foolish. When I was talking to her, John Perkins was standing right there. It's quite serious when you have any kind of assault."

Perkins said he had gone to the Security Office in Woodhull House Friday night after a COW member, who knew he knew Sernovitz, had contacted him at an impact sponsor meeting he was attending at Strong Hall. He was with Sernovitz, he said, from before Matthai arrived to the time she and Matthai left for the hospital.

"It wasn't much of a conversation," said Perkins of the talk Sernovitz and Matthai had had in the corridor outside the Security Office. "She asked him several questions and he replied to them, but I can't remember what the questions were."

"During the conversation," he said, "Matthai informed her that it was possible she could be charged with assaulting an officer."

Perkins said that the main concern of both Matthai and himself was that Sernovitz, who appeared "a little bit shaken," receive medical treatment. Matthai called a car to take her to GW Hospital, according to Perkins.

The only "humorous" incident that occurred, said Perkins, was a joke Matthai made to Sernovitz about how crowded the GW Hospital emergency room was on Friday nights. Sernovitz, who had worked at the hospital, knew about the situation, according to Perkins.

Sernovitz could not be reached for comment.

'Boys in the Band' Keeps People Talking

by Scott Bliss
Arts Editor

Few plays have had as much impact on college campuses in recent years as *Boys in the Band*, and last week the GW Drama Department showed why this is so. Hampered by the cramped quarters of Studio A in Lower Lisner Auditorium, they put on a production of the play that people will be talking about for some time to come.

The plot, briefly, centers around a birthday party for Harold, an aging homosexual who needs hours of preparation and a little dope to get up his courage to show his face to the world.

The party is being given by Michael, and it is he with whom the plot is really concerned. All the characters in the play, from Emory, the stereotyped interior decorator, to Alan, Michael's straight friend from his days at Georgetown, whose presence causes some interesting complications, are facets of Michael's personality. As the play continues, Michael, in a mood of drunken sadism, attempts to destroy his friends and is himself destroyed.

The play, of course, is a bit more complex than that. The party goers, through their interaction, show themselves to be the victims of the same neuroses as everyone else. This is perhaps the most telling point in the production—homosexuals are people, too. This hardly sounds like a revelation to most people today, but, at the time the play was written, and perhaps even now for some people, the idea that homosexuality is not the sign of an alien species was rather startling.

For the most part, the characters

in the play were remarkably well developed. There was a feeling of kinship, of the reality of the story of the play. This was enhanced by some superlative acting by people who, generally speaking, were new to the stage.

Perhaps the finest performance of the evening was given by Charles S. Bryan, who, as Harold, was perfectly believable in the role of Harold. Neither Harold's wit nor his cynicism could have been made more clear. Harold, even when he was in the background, seemed always to be the center of attention.

Harold's major antagonist throughout the play was Michael, played by Jim Farrow. His performance, which was quite effective, especially when he was being sarcastic, seemed, at times, to lack the necessary sensitivity for the role. Nevertheless, Farrow was, for the most part, an excellent choice for Michael.

Without a doubt, the character drawing the most laughs was Emory, played by Steve Vecchietti. As the archetypal interior decorator, his lines were both bitchy and hysterically funny. The one great difficulty was the Vecchietti had a tendency to deliver his lines a bit too quickly and, as a result, some very funny one-liners were missed.

Alan, played by Sam Paul, was a puzzling character. The script leaves open the question: "is he, or isn't he gay?" Not only is the character ambiguous, but the role itself is difficult. The character of Alan seems to be the one role that wasn't fully developed by the playwright and this comes through on stage. His presence at the party seems contrived and his actions and



Bernard, Larry, Emory, and Michael relive their days Department's production of "Boys in the Band." on Fire Island with a chorus line in the GW Drama (photo by Epstein)

mannerisms are stiff and uncomfortable.

Two exceptionally sympathetic performances were given by David McClanahan and Ricardo Carpenter, playing Donald and Bernard. One was left with the feeling that these two actors were entirely at home with their parts. Certainly

they seemed to be the most likable characters on the stage.

Larry and Hank, two lovers in a bit of difficulty with their relationship were portrayed very well by Jack Guidone and Richard Webb. The one major problem with their roles was that they seemed to blend into the background a little too often. This was unfortunate since both seemed to be excellent actors whenever they came to the fore.

Rounding out the cast was Barry Packin, playing the cowboy, a young and not overly bright stud who was Emory's gift to Harold (what can one expect for \$20 a night?). Packin's role was obviously comic relief, and, as such, he was more than adequate in his portrayal.

Under director Mitchell Abram-

owitz, the play seemed to move along quite nicely, except for some of the more dramatic moments that seemed to drag. This was unfortunate, since, without the drama, the play dissolves to a banal situation comedy. With the notable exceptions of Hank and Larry, and, at times, Bernard and Donald, the actors seemed less than comfortable in the more serious scenes.

On the whole, however, the production went off quite well. There was a rapport between the actors and the audience as well as among the actors themselves. *Boys in the Band* may very well be one of the more successful productions we've seen from the Drama Department in quite some time.

Rifkin Plays Joplin

by Jeff Wice

Joshua Rifkin, perhaps the man most responsible for the rebirth of ragtime music, performed the piano rags of Scott Joplin, the turn-of-the-century "king" of ragtime composers, in Lisner Auditorium on November 17th.

The concert, sponsored by the Folklore Society of Washington, was the first piano concert in Washington since its popularity began to grow three years ago. Gunther Schiller has brought his New England Conservatory group here several times playing band adaptations of Joplin's music. The rebirth, quite strong in New York, has finally reached Washington. Hopefully, it will stay.

Ragtime first flourished in the United States in the 1890's and lasted until the First World War. It was first composed by blacks in the bawdy houses and barrooms of the South and Midwest. Joplin was the first serious ragtime pianist to turn the "unrespectable and rowdy" music into a polished and refined art. He stressed adversity, singing tonalities, and smooth rhythm.

Joplin prefaced several rags with the note "Notice. Do not play this piece fast. It is never right to play 'ragtime' fast." In Rifkin's hands, Joplin's music took on a subtle melodic beauty. He never had to bang or stomp out any of the bass two-steps. It is a major weakness of many ragtime pianists to play loud and fast. It covers up mistakes in the extremely difficult music, some of which have four flats and change key signatures every few measures. Rifkin displayed that rare well-tempered evenness. His playing was similar to Joplin's own style.

Rifkin has been playing piano rags for nearly 20 years. As Musical Director of Nonesuch Records, he brought out the first volume of Joplin's rags in 1971 (Nonesuch H-71248) which was awarded Stereo Review's Record of the Year Award.

interlude



Joan Stone, a politically-oriented dancer from New Haven, performed before a large audience in Strong Hall Lounge last Thursday night for the last in a series of Arts Place programs. (photo by Fitting)

... And a Superfluous Maid

by Vicki Anderson
and Jon Higman

Only two of GW's minorities—the habitual theater-goers and the feminists—know about the Washington Area Feminist Theater (WAFT). Judging by its current production, *He and She*, the group deserves much greater recognition.

Don't be scared off by WAFT's name—the group is not a pack of screeching harpies. WAFT lets the play speak for itself without belaboring the feminist moral.

He and She, by the now totally forgotten playwright Rachel Crothers, was first produced in 1912 as *The Herfords*. WAFT cut out some of the dated language and generally tightened up the dialogue, but it is still a "talky" play.

The audience at a "feminist" play may expect the women in *He and She* to come off better than the men, and, therefore, dismiss parts of the play as predictable. This, however, would ignore the three-dimensionality of the characters and the fact

that no character unequivocally triumphs over another.

The characters are unusual people—a married couple of sculptors, and the husband's assistant and his fiancee, a magazine editor. Competition within the two pairs provokes most of the play's action.

Tom Herford, the sculptor, and his wife, Ann, both submit designs for a frieze. Tom has an established reputation, and everyone insists he will easily get the commission for the frieze. But, although only Ann points it out, his design is not one of his best works. Her own design (which the audience unfortunately cannot see) is a better one.

Although Tom doesn't talk much about it, he is worried about taking second place to his wife, whom he taught to sculpt years before. He knows rationally that she should submit whatever she wants, but he is distressed anyway.

The other pair is Keith McKenzie, Tom's dogmatic assistant, and Ruth Creel, the aspiring journalist.

Keith is convinced that a woman's place is in the home, unless she cannot find a home. He does admit that some women may have to find paid employment, but he feels they should do this only to avoid starvation.

Prancing in and out of these (See SUPERFLUIDITY, p. 7)

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Nightclub Performers Prepare Production

by Chris Sjoholm

The last of those old Bohemian enclaves, the small cafe, always fascinated me. I was constantly awed whenever I read about places like the Village Gate or the Gaslight and of the artists they produced like Dylan and Phil Ochs. Judy Daley and Jonathan Firstenberg are such artists. They are currently hard at work preparing their new musical *Midnight In Flight* for an opening night presentation at the Center Theater on December 13, for a four-day engagement.

Both are products of the Washington club scene. Appearances in places like Mr. Henry's and the Summer in the Park series have brought them increased recognition in the Washington area over the last two years. Both agree, though, that their "club work has provided a means to an end." They needed exposure for their music and this they received from working clubs. Clubs are a thing of the past they feel. Works like *Midnight In Flight* are what they're concerned with now.

Jonathan's six years of classical training at Hart College of Music in Hartford, Connecticut and Judy's four years of drama instruction at Catholic University has enabled them to produce an admirable first effort. *Midnight In Flight* is a loving tribute to the memory of Lewis Carroll. Many of the characters are directly borrowed from Carroll's *Alice In Wonderland*, along with some of the lyrics like the "Lobster Quadrille." The play is original, though, in its theme of an Alice unable to perceive her place in a world peopled by hypocrites, dreamers, and phonies. *Midnight In Flight* is a true reflection of our own experiences. We've met many of the characters in our past lives," they said.

Towards the future, Jonathan and Judy look optimistically. Jonathan looks forward to experimenting with his first love, classical music. Judy would like to continue sharpening her playwriting abilities and contributing lyrics to Jonathan's songs.

Performances of *Midnight In Flight* will be held at 8 p.m. Thursday, Dec. 13, through Sunday, Dec. 16 at the Center Theater. Special midnight performances are scheduled for Dec. 15 and 16, to be followed by candlelight breakfasts.

To find, in a musical world filled with camp and vulgarity, two people deeply involved in advancing their musical gifts is a rare pleasure. Glitter and glam and mediocrity are not for them. Even if occasionally their lyrics do seem insipid and trite, they're still professionals and that has to be admired today.

Quadrophenia—The Who's Best

by David Schulps

The Who have finally done it! The promise that has existed in every Who album from *My Generation*, through *Sell Out*, *Tommy*, and *Who's Next* has finally been realized. The result could be, quite simply, the greatest masterpiece thus far produced during the rock era. Masterpiece is a word not often used in conjunction with rock albums. Once in a while a *Sgt. Pepper*, *Blonde on Blonde*, *Tommy* or *Arthur* comes along to bring the critics to their feet, but *Quadrophenia* (Track/MCA) could be the best of them all.

Few understand the contradictions of rock better than Peter Townshend. At nineteen years old, he was just a guitarist with a big nose who ended each Who concert by smashing everything in sight.

The changes that Townshend has undergone since starting out as a frustrated street punk ten years ago have given him valuable insights into many questions he has faced during his years as a member of The Who.

These questions are the basis for *QUADROPHENIA*. It is the story of one of those "Mods", Jimmy by name, and where his days as a member of a rebellious generation have led him. Jimmy is a composite figure, embodying the characteristics of each of the four members of The Who, who, when fused together, become the typical member of their audience. Each characteristic is eloquently represented by Townshend, musically and lyrically, as a theme which is repeated throughout the album. Jimmy,

therefore, is "quadrophenic", torn between those four distinct facets of his personality, never sure which one is really him. Is he a tough guy (Roger Daltrey), a romantic (John Entwistle), a lunatic (Keith Moon), or a hypocrite (Townshend)? Which ever he is, he is deeply troubled.

"I Am the Sea" states each of the four lyrical themes again: a background of synthesized surf which conjures up visions of Jimmy contemplating his life on an empty beach. It is followed by "The Real Me" in which Jimmy explains his problems to a psychiatrist in the vintage Who style. On "The Real Me," John Entwistle demonstrates once and for all that he is rockdom's premier bassist and he gives this argument more strength on each succeeding song. Ditto for Keith Moon's drumming which has long been considered great and is here stronger than ever.

The instrumental "Quadrophenia" states the four themes musically and is a showcase for Townshend's synthesizer, as well as his guitar. Side One's closer, "The Punk Meets the Godfather," is a brilliantly conceived conversation between Townshend and a fan. It explores the relationship between performer and audience which has been so important to the career of The Who.

Side Two chronicles Jimmy's growing disillusion with his life. He leaves school to take a job and finds out how painful life can really be. The side ends with "I've Had Enough" in which Jimmy declares his frustration with the life he formerly led. An incredible scream by Daltrey closes the song as well as a chapter in Jimmy's life.

Side Three might be the strongest single side of music The Who have

(See QUADROPHENIA, p. 8)

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ival not only seeks to provide the best possible showcase for student works, but also endeavors to select sensitive and diversified film artists to act as judges. The individuals chosen to judge the festival represent all cinematic traditions: from Hollywood and foreign interests to independent and underground filmmakers. Judges in the past have

included foreign interests to independent and underground filmmakers. Judges in the past have included Milos Forman, Jan Kadar, Peter Yates, Ed Emshwiller, Stan Vanderbeek, and Nick Ray.

This year, Emmy award-winning documentarian Fred Wiseman, and script-writer Eleanor Perry will judge final entries.

Screenings of films will take place on Friday, Dec. 7, at 7 p.m. at the new Student Union theater at the University of Maryland. On Saturday, Dec. 8, a second showing of the films will take place at the AFI Theater in the Kennedy Center at 9 p.m.

Works receiving awards from the Washington National Student Film Festival in the past have been shown on nation-wide TV, via PBS, and have gone on to win other major festivals.

More Unclassified

676-6070. Enrollment open to all students & info on the course is avail. In the office. Please pre-register before Dec. 7 so seats may be reserved at Amer. Film Institute.

Dec. 13-16—a musical trip entitled *Midnight in Flight*. Marvin Theater. Incl. midnight parts. w/ breakfast afterwards. For reservations call 676-6178.

Volunteers needed to man the *Midnight in Flight* battery. Drama Dept., 676-6178.

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Oh, No Ono?

Games Lennon Plays

by Steve Weinman

Everytime an ex-Beatle releases an album it's worth a listen, mostly for the hope he'll recapture some of the magic of The Beatles. John Lennon's new album *Mind Games* is worth a listen.

I've always felt if Yoko would stay out of her husband's work it would improve. She did and it has. The album is the kind that Lennon is capable of, an album that moves. The tunes are bouncy and the music flows.

Yoko's presence, however, is made known in two songs "Aisumasen" and "You are Here." The first is written for her, the second is written about the both of them.

Lennon, the realist, is heard with songs such as: "Mind Games," which tells us "love is the answer," "Tight As," a nice fast dance number, one song appealing for peace "Bring On The Lucie (Freda People)," and one appealing for brotherly love "Only People."

Lennon, the poet, is also heard on such cuts as "One Day (At A Time)," a beautiful tune with a beautiful melody; "Intuition," another lovely tune, and "Out The Blue" which sounds like a Beatle song.

The most interesting cut on the album is "I Know (I Know)," which can be looked at as an apology to his ex-partner Paul McCartney. After brutally attacking McCartney in "How Do You Sleep?," I believe he is now saying he is sorry. The song doesn't refer to anyone in particular, yet I suspect McCartney because of several clues given in the song. The song starts off with guitar chords that sound very similar to "I've Got A Feeling" and has such key words as "yesterday" and "getting better (all the time)..."

Lennon shows us he can still throw the big words around very fast in the last cut on the album "Meat City." He threw those fast words at us in "Give Peace A Chance" and "Gimme Some Truth"; now we get "Fingerlicken, chickenpicken Meat City shakedown U.S.A. Pig Meat City."

Helping Lennon on the album are Ken Ascher, David Spinoza, Gordon Edwards, Jim Keltner and Michael Brecker, plus some "characters" referred to as Sneaky Pete, Dr. Winston O'Boogie and Los Paranoias. I suspect one of these people is George Harrison because the guitar chords on "Bring On the Lucie (Freda People)" sound very similar to the chords on "If Not For You," a song off Harrison's *All Things Must Pass* album.

Superfluidity, from p. 6

conflicts is the Herford's willful daughter Millicent, who at one point announces that she wants to marry her school's chauffeur. Standing in the background as a model of the plain spinster pining for a man is Tom's sister, Daisy.

Mid-Victorian commentary on the whole affair is provided by a Dr. Remington, a gruff, witty sexist played excellently by Abe Fox. Remington's opinions may be noxious, but he's a fine fellow nonetheless.

There is also a completely superfluous maid named Ellen.

Though all these parts are well played, the best performance is by Bonnie Horan, as Ann. She is completely involved in the part, portraying Ann's shifting sense of responsibility with everything she has.

One oddity of the production is the "snapshot" effect which lighting designer Betsy Toth tries to achieve by switching from white to yellow lights for particular moments in the play, while the action stops on stage. In the post-production discussion, a standard feature of WAFT plays, Toth explained that she wanted to achieve the effect of an old, yellowed photograph.

The technique is interesting, but jarring, until you get to expect it.

The play, directed by Licia Colombo, will be at the Back Alley Theater until Dec. 16. The Back Alley Theater is at 1365 Kennedy Street, N.W. Performances are at 8:30 p.m., Thursday through Sunday.

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Farcical Gothic Horror to be Produced

The GW Drama Department will be presenting *For the Luvva Mike* on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, Dec. 6-8, at 8:00 p.m. in Studio A in Lower Lisner Auditorium. The play, written and directed by Bill Whelan, is a gothic horror tale transformed into high farce.

The GW Department of Music is presenting a series of recitals by applied music students in the Center Theatre. There will be one today at 4:00 p.m.; Friday, Dec. 7, at 8 p.m., and Sunday, Dec. 9 at 8 p.m. All concerts are open to the public free of charge.

The GW Chorus and Orchestra, under the direction of Stephen Prussing, will present portions of the Christmas section of Handel's *Messiah* on Wednesday, Dec. 5, at 8 p.m. in Lisner Auditorium. Student soloists will be Elizabeth Joseph, soprano; Pamela Conrad, alto; Lawrence Mumford, tenor, and Hank Rivoir, bass. There is no admission charge for the performance.

The Dimock Gallery in Lower Lisner is hosting the Annual Student Christmas Show. The exhibition, which opened on Nov. 28 and will continue through Dec. 19, features paintings, graphics, ceramics, sculptures, and photographs by GW graduate and under-graduate students. All the works are for sale.

On Thursday, Dec. 6, the Program Board will be presenting the film *I Never Sang for My Father* in the Center Ballroom. Showings are at 7 and 9 p.m. and tickets are available at the Information Desk for 75 cents.

On Wednesday, Dec. 5, the Performing Arts Committee of the Program Board will present the poet Karlis Freivalds in the Thurston Hall Lounge. Everyone is invited to bring their own poetry to read. Admission is free and wine and cheese will be served.

From Dec. 21 through Jan. 18, the Art Gallery Committee of the Program Board will present a one-man show in the Center Gallery. The exhibition will feature paintings and ceramics by Taiko Goto, GW student.

The GW Department of Classics will present the sixth in a series of lectures by the classical scholar, Dr. Bernard Knox, director of the Center of Hellenic Studies in Washington on Saturday, Dec. 8. The lecture begins at 11 a.m. in C-100, and the topic is *Sophocles, Antigone*.

The GW Dance Company will present an Informal Dance Concert in the Center Theatre on Saturday, Dec. 8, at 8:00 p.m. Tickets are \$1 with a student I.D.

Birthdays this month: Mary Martin, Andy Williams, Maria Callas, Walt Disney, Dave Brubeck, Jim Morrison, Donny Osmond, Dionne Warwick, Frank Sinatra, Keith Richards, Edith Piaf, Frank Zappa, Andre Kostelanetz, Phil Spector, and John Denver.

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Three members of the cast of "For the Luvva Mike" take a break from their day-long rehearsal by camping Dec. 6 through Dec. 8.

Quadrophenia, from p. 6

yet recorded. It opens with the rousing "5:15" which features Who's one-man horn section (through the miracle of overdubbing), John Entwistle, with Chris Stainton, late of The Grease Band, helping out on piano. It tells of Jimmy's departure, by train, from London to Brighton Beach where he can be alone with his thoughts. The exquisite "Sea and Sand" follows. It is one of the most beautiful songs Townshend has written, a lilting tribute to the loves and frustrations of the archetypical "Mod." Structurally, it is reminiscent of "Behind Blue Eyes" from Who's *Next* although it ends with a short step back to The Who's musical roots.

"Bell Boy" is the story of Jimmy's early days as a "Mod," who is now, you guessed it, a bell boy. Keith Moon handles the part of the bell boy in a Cockney drawl and his non-voice is perfect for the part. Seeing the plight of one of his idols leads Jimmy to his final break with his roots. He steals a rowboat and starts out to sea.

"Doctor Jimmy" finds our hero on his rowboat, indulging himself in the excesses which carried him through his "Mod" days, pills and gin, and reflecting on the Jeckyl-Hyde nature of his personality. Once again, Entwistle's horns supply the musical punch and Daltrey's rough,

mean vocals help clarify the characterization. "Doctor Jimmy" segues into "The Rock," a final repetition of the four themes which blend into one as Jimmy leaves his boat and takes refuge on a Rock in the middle of the water. The double meaning of "The Rock" is not hard to figure out.

The album comes to a resounding climax with "Love, Reign O'er Me," featuring Townshend on piano, guitar, and synthesizer, and a seething Daltrey vocal. It is Jimmy's final call for guidance from above. A desperate plea for strength and spiritual comfort from one who sees the need for a new way of living.

Quadrophenia is not an easy album to listen to but the fact that it demands some effort on the part of the listener should not deter anyone from adding this to their collection. If you love Rock, as I do, *Quadrophenia* is a must. If you don't, it could help you change your mind!

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The All-University Assembly Report

The following is the text of the official report of the Steering Committee on the All-University Assembly, chaired by Professor Ralph C. Nash, Jr., and presented to University President Lloyd H. Elliott.

Appointed in May 1972 by President Elliott, the Committee began its work in October of that year. The final draft of the Committee's report was submitted by Nash September 4 of this year to the Committee's members for final comments and suggestions. There being "no adverse comments and no requests for an

additional meeting" by the members, the report, with appendices, was officially presented to President Elliott October 26.

In a letter to the President accompanying the report, Nash said, "It has been a pleasure to work on this stimulating and worthwhile assignment. We have found that a committee composed of faculty, students, alumni and non-academic staff can work together in a spirit of cooperation and reach agreement on difficult and divisive issues."

On this page are sections dealing with the background, study methods, and findings of the Committee. On pages 10-12 are the final recommendations suggested by the Committee. Appendices A and B, listing the committee members and detailing by map the zone system for choosing non-academic staff members of the proposed University Senate, are also on these pages. Finally, Appendix C, on pages 12-13 outlines the various subcommittees for the Assembly proposed by the Steering Committee members.

Background

In May 1971 the Commission on Governance of the University included the following recommendation in its final report:

An All-University Assembly (composed of individual trustees, administrative officers, faculty members, students, alumni, and public members) should be established to discuss at regular intervals matters of interest to any constituency within the University, and regularly to report to and advise the trustees and the President.

Shortly thereafter the President of the University requested that the Faculty Senate review and comment on all of the recommendations of the Commission on Governance. In December 1971 the Faculty Senate passed the following resolution on this matter:

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE FACULTY SENATE OF THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

That it approve the concept of an All-University Assembly if designed in accordance with the following principles:

1. That the All-University Assembly be an advisory body only;
2. That the All-University Assembly be subordinate to the Senate, student government and administration;
3. That the membership of the All-University Assembly be established with recognition of the experience, training and long-term commitment of the faculty of the University, rather than seeking representational equality;
4. That the constituency of the All-University Assembly be composed of administrative officers, alumni, faculty and students;
5. That a committee be appointed by the President to draft the organization plan and functions of the All-University Assembly which would reflect these constituencies and differing potentials of training, experience, and concern; and
6. That the resulting concrete plan be presented to the Faculty Senate for its approval and subsequently to the Faculty Assembly for its advice and comment prior to submission to the Board of Trustees.

In May 1972 the President appointed this committee to conduct a thorough study of the question. The committee began its work on October 4, 1972 with the membership listed in Appendix A.

Study Method

The committee decided at its first meeting that it was necessary to become thoroughly familiar with the present governance of the University. Presentations were made to the committee for this purpose by:

President Lloyd H. Elliott;
Professor Edwin L. Stevens, Chairman
Executive Committee of the Faculty
Senate;
Mr. Curtis Bacon, Director of Personnel
Services and Mr. Robert Race of
Hayes Associates.

In addition, the student members of the

committee presented information on student organizations and student views and the alumni members of the committee briefed the committee on alumni affairs. A subcommittee also interviewed Mr. Everett H. Bellows and Mr. Thaddeus A. Lindner, Trustees of the University, to obtain information on the views of trustees on university governance.

The committee also investigated a number of universities which had established broadly representative governance organizations in the past few years to determine the strengths and weaknesses of these bodies. Subcommittees visited the following schools to conduct interviews, obtain documents and observe these bodies in session:

American University
Columbia University
Cornell University
University of Maryland
University of New Hampshire
Princeton University

Findings

The following findings are set forth to indicate the results of the committee's study effort. They form the basic premises from which the committee arrived at its final recommendations.

A. The Present Situation at George Washington

1. The three major participants in the governance of the University at this time are the Board of Trustees, the President and the Faculty Senate. While the Board of Trustees has ultimate authority in most areas, the day-to-day authority is exercised by the President and the Faculty Senate working together in a spirit of cooperation.

In this regard the Faculty Senate has achieved the status of a de facto legislative body in many areas of University governance although its formal charter gives it advisory powers only. There appears to be a high level of trust between these participants in the governance system with little visible effort by any of them to increase their influence or power to the detriment of the others.

2. Academic decision-making at George Washington is largely delegated to the indi-

vidual schools and colleges. This is reflected in the facts that the Faculty Senate has jurisdiction only over matters affecting more than one school or college and that the President has delegated a great amount of authority to the Deans and faculties of the various schools.

A number of the schools and colleges have begun to bring students and alumni into their governance process in minor ways (Advisory Councils, departmental committees, student representation at faculty meetings, etc.) but the essential authority is exercised by the dean and the faculty of each school.

3. The students' role in University governance at the present time is somewhat disjointed and uneven. They exercise control over student activities through Dormitory Councils, the University Center Board and the Program Board but their only role in University policy-making is service on various Presidential committees and Faculty Senate committees.

In an effort to gain a greater voice in University governance, the students abolished student government in 1970 (?) and there is no active interest in returning to this form of student participation in governance. The result of this situation is a feeling on the part of many students that their views are not adequately represented or considered in the decisional process of the University.

4. The alumni of George Washington are unique in that approximately 50% live in the metropolitan area. While they have a well structured and active organization with a strong, on-going alumni program, interaction with the University Community and its decisional process is, at best, a sporadic thing which leads to frustration when issues which concern alumni are concerned.

5. There are approximately 3300 non-academic staff employees of the University. While a small number of these employees are unionized, most have no organization within the University and no connection to the governance system. Yet many of these employees play a key role in the day to day operation of the University.

B. Broadly Representative Governance Organizations at Other Universities

1. The voting representation in the governance organizations reviewed was as follows: (See chart below).

	American	Columbia	Cornell	U. Md.	U. New Hamp.	Princeton
Undergrad.	22	22	60	28	30	14
Graduate				16	5	8
Faculty	49	62	60	101	30	18
Administr.	9	9	2	14	12	7
Staff		6	16	9		6
Alumni		2	2			4
Total	80	101	140	168	77	57
Student % of total	27.5	21.8	42.9	26.2	45.5	38.6
Faculty % of total	61.3	61.4	42.9	60.1	38.9	31.6
Staff % of total	0	6.0	11.4	5.4	0	10.5

Recommendations of All-University

The recommendations of the committee are set forth in order followed by a discussion of the reasoning behind each recommendation. Recommendation No. 1—The Faculty Senate should be expanded to include students, alumni and non-academic staff employees and should be renamed the University Senate.

At the conclusion of its study, the committee was persuaded that a broadly representative organization would enhance the governance of George Washington University by bringing a much wider range of views into the debate on University policy and creating a spirit of trust and cooperation by sharing responsibility among the various groups within the University community. In this respect the committee found that its study of such organization at other universities confirmed the view of the Commission on Governance that such an organization could be a positive force here. The committee concluded that students, alumni, non-academic staff and non-tenured faculty should be represented in this body in order to achieve the goal of having the organization broadly based and representative of all constituencies in the University.

The committee believes that this new organization can improve the atmosphere of the University by assuring students, staff, non-tenured faculty and alumni that their interests are being considered and that their point of view is being expressed. Such a diversity of representation should assure that decisions are based on full information on the impact of the decision and that implementation of the decisions is more effective since the groups affected will have had an opportunity to participate in making the decision. Finally the presence of such an organization should conclusively demonstrate that the faculty and the administration are not exercising power jealously but are willing to share it responsibly with other elements of the University community.

The most difficult issue which the committee faced was the relationship of such an organization with the Faculty Senate. The Senate has earned a position of respect in the past decade by virtue of its hard work and significant contribution to the governance of the University; and the committee was very desirous of taking this position fully into account. As a result, there appeared to be three alternatives which the Committee could recommend:

1. Constitute an All-University Assembly with the same jurisdictional scope as the Faculty Senate (matters concerning more than one school or college) and let them vie for power.
2. Constitute an All-University Assembly with powers in areas of campus-wide concerns and maintain the Faculty Senate with powers concentrated primarily in faculty oriented areas but with other less well defined powers.

3. Expand the Faculty Senate into a University Senate by bringing in the other constituencies.

The first alternative received no support from the members of the committee. The major disadvantage of this alternative is the controversy and inefficiency which would be created by having many, if not most, issues considered by two bodies with the need to resolve differences. This appeared to the committee to be creating an inefficient system which would place too great demands on the administrative staff and faculty of the university and which would significantly impede the decisional process.

The second alternative received six votes from committee members. Arguments favoring this alternative were that it would maintain the faculty in its present position as the major advisor on campus affairs and that it would encounter less opposition because it appeared to be a more incremental change than the third alternative. It was also argued that it would retain the status of the Faculty Senate which had functioned well and had earned its place on the campus.

The arguments against the second alternative centered on efficiency and the history at other institutions. It was felt that no clear line could be drawn between the jurisdiction of the two bodies with the result that there would inevitably be a considerable amount of duplication of effort. An example was the power to consult during the preparation of the university budget which was thought to be a necessary power of the All-University Assembly but one which the Faculty Senate would also want to retain. It was also argued that the Faculty Senate would not have a very great role in any division of power since its primary area of sole concern is in academic policy matters which are handled to a large extent in the individual schools and colleges. Thus, if the proposed All-University Assembly were given jurisdiction over all matters of University-wide concern, this alternative appeared to be one which would improperly weaken the Faculty Senate. It was also believed by a number of committee members that the experience at other schools had indicated that a bicameral arrangement required too much effort to keep both bodies functioning and was thus far from an optimum form of governance.

The third alternative received twelve votes from committee members. Arguments favoring this alternative generally centered around the efficiency of a single organization and the ability it would give the University to bring a number of governance functions such as university committees into a single organizational structure. It was also argued that it would be much easier to establish the University Senate by expanding the present Faculty Senate, using the present rules and organization of an ongoing body and taking advantage of the accumulated experience of

the Senate.

One argument opposing this alternative was that it would give the faculty undue weight in the decisional process (it was generally understood by committee members that the faculty voting strength would be greater in a unicameral assembly than in an assembly that was a part of a bicameral system). It was also argued on the other side that the faculty's position would be greatly diluted by giving so many votes to other constituencies.

The members of the committee recognized that there is a substantial amount of faculty sentiment opposing significant change to the Faculty Senate and that therefore this proposal faced the possibility of rejection by the faculty. However, the majority of the committee members believe the committee should propose the organizational structure which it considered to be the most sound in terms of the long-range interests of the University. The unicameral body appears to meet this test in the fact that it is the most efficient form of governance and the one that can be put into operation with the least difficulty.

Recommendation No. 2—The University Senate should formulate and recommend policies, consult and advise officers of the University Administration and conduct investigations with regard to all University matters which are of concern to more than one school or college of the University.

This recommended statement of the scope of activity of the proposed University Senate is substantially the same as the current scope of authority of the Faculty Senate. It does not include final legislative authority in any area and is rather general in its wording. The aim is to give the new organization sufficient flexibility to evolve into the most effective role which it can play in University governance. This approach also has the advantages of avoiding possibly abrupt transitional problems as the Faculty Senate expands its membership.

The committee found that several of the organizations at other universities had legislative powers in prescribed areas such as student activities. In such cases the charter of the organization contained rather elaborate rules of procedure on the veto powers of the President, the power to override such vetoes and the role of the Board of Trustees. It was clear that these procedures introduced a new element into the relationships between the governance organizations at the University and that, at times, this could be divisive in nature.

The committee also was told in its interview with members of the Board of Trustees of George Washington that the trustees would probably not be adverse to delegating legislative authority to the University Senate in well defined areas if the Board of Trustees retained full authority over financial matters. It was pointed out that such a delegation would be little more than a formal recognition of the actual situation that has existed at the University for several years.

Considering these various aspects of the problem, the committee was persuaded that no change in the scope of authority of the Senate should be recommended at this time. This should make the transition to broader membership smoother. After the University Senate is in operation, it will be able to assess the desirability of broader powers and to recommend that the Board of Trustees delegate such powers if it finds them desirable.

Recommendation No. 3—The University Senate should be composed of 72 elected members:

Faculty—34 members (47.2%)

Students—26 members (36.1%)

Alumni—6 members (8.3%)

Non-academic staff—6 members (8.3%)

The recommended total size is dictated by the need for adequate representation of the many constituencies in the University balanced by the desire of the committee to keep the Senate at a total size of less than 80 (the committee had concluded that a total size in the range of 60 to 100 was optimum for successful operation). The committee discussed

the desirability of voting membership for officers of the administration but decided that their present status in the Faculty Senate as ex officio non-voting members had worked well and should be continued. This technique makes the officers of the administration available to the Senate for assistance and comment during debates but does not place them in the position of voting on matters which they will later administer. The committee also considered the desirability of public members but decided that the difficulties of selecting such members and the infrequency of matters on the agenda in which they would have an active interest indicated that they should not be given active membership. This, of course, does not preclude their serving on committees or attending Senate meetings when matters of community interest are on the agenda.

The distribution of votes among the represented groups was the most difficult compromise the committee was required to make. However, agreement was reached on the basis of the following premises:

—the faculty should have less than a majority of the seats. Organizations at other universities with a more even distribution of seats appear to function more effectively than those where the faculty has absolute control.

—the faculty should have the largest bloc of seats. This distribution recognizes the permanence of faculty members and the continuity they bring to the affairs of the University. The students agreed to this proposition on the understanding that eight faculty seats would be given to faculty members not presently represented in the Faculty Senate (non-tenured and part time faculty) as set forth later in the report.

—alumni and non-academic staff should have representation adequate to enable them to fully participate in the work of the Senate. Six seats for each group were chosen arbitrarily since this number appeared to provide a balanced membership. However, both groups argued that they should be given more seats and the committee believes this matter should be restudied by the Senate after experience is gained in the operation of the organization with this number of representatives.

The following distribution of the membership within the represented groups is recommended:

Faculty—26 of the faculty votes would be distributed in accordance with the present formula for the Faculty Senate as follows:

Columbian College	9
Law School	3
School of Medicine	3
Government & Business Admin.	3
Education	3
Engineering	3
Public & International Affairs	1
Graduate School of Arts & Sciences	1

These seats would be limited to tenured members of the faculty in accordance with the present rule of the Faculty Senate. The only change to this rule which the committee recommends is that these seats be open to tenured Assistant Professors as well as the higher ranks.

8 faculty votes would be distributed as follows:

Columbian College	3
Law School	1
School of Medicine	1
Government & Business Admin.	1
Education	1
Engineering	1
Public & International Affairs	0
Graduate School of Arts & Sciences	0

These seats would be required to be filled by either non-tenured or part-time faculty at the discretion of the faculty of the school holding the seat. This discretion will allow each school to determine the best arrangement to give representation to the elements of the faculty which have no representation at the present time but will assure that the viewpoints of these important groups are represented in the debates and decisional process of the Senate. This recommenda-

Appendix A—Members of the Steering Committee

FACULTY

Ralph C. Nash, Jr., Chairman

National Law Center

William B. Griffith

Columbian College

George F. Henigan

Columbian College

Norman C. Kramer

Medical School

Hugh L. LeBlanc (Oct. '72-Jan. '73)

Columbian College and

School of Public and International

Affairs

Carl A. Linden (Feb. '73-present)

School of Public and International

Affairs

Margot W. Montzka

Columbian College

Reuben E. Wood (Oct. '72-Jan. '73)

Columbian College

Frederick C. Kurtz (Feb. '73-present)

School of Government and Business

Administration

STUDENTS

Bambi Adams

Medical School

Joseph A. DeRiggi

Columbian College

Michael Goergen

Columbian College

Mary H. Grant

Graduate School of Arts and

Sciences

Daniel Kiernan

Columbian College

John P. O'Mara

Columbian College

Manning G. Warren

National Law Center

ADMINISTRATION

Harold Liebowitz

School of Engineering and

Applied Science

Burton M. Sapin

School of Public and International

Affairs

SECRETARY TO THE COMMITTEE

William P. Smith, Jr.

Vice President for Student Affairs

Philip S. Birnbaum

Medical School

ALUMNI

Lyn H. Clark

Columbian College

Ronald E. Pump (Oct. '72-Jan. '73)

Columbian College

Arnold Bellefontaine (Apr. '73-present)

School of Public and International

Affairs

J. Dallas Shirley

School of Education

E.A. Wareham, 3rd

School of Engineering and

Applied Science

STAFF

Susan Lichtman (Dec. '72-June '73)

Columbian College

Margaret Vann (July '73-present)

Office of the Registrar

REPORTER FOR THE COMMITTEE

Gertrude Weitzel

Assembly Steering Committee

tion is in accord with the committee's overall view that the new University Senate should be broadly representative of the entire University community.

Students—The 26 student votes would be distributed in accordance with the following formula:

Columbian College	10
Law School	4
School of Medicine	2
Government & Business Admin.	3
Education	2
Engineering	2
Public & International Affairs	1
Graduate School of Arts & Sciences	2

This distribution is based on the proportion of full-time equivalent students to the entire student body during the Fall Semester 1972. The committee discussed the desirability of assigning votes to special classes of students such as part-time students or commuters but decided that each school could more equitably divide the votes in the manner best suited to give even representation to the students in that school.

The committee explored the various possible ways of apportioning the 10 Columbian College votes to assure balanced representation within the College (by division, by class, by dormitory, etc.). However, the decision to recommend two year terms of office (see Recommendation 7) and the need to have elections in March of each year effectively preclude completely balanced representation. The committee therefore decided to recommend that all Columbian College members of the Senate be elected as at-large members.

Alumni—The 6 alumni members of the Senate will be elected by the Governing Board of the Alumni Association. This Board is widely representative, consisting of approximately 60 members. It would choose the members of the Senate from among its members or other alumni of the University. This procedure will avoid the necessity of conducting an election among the entire body of alumni and will assure that active and interested alumni serve on the Senate.

Non-Academic Staff—The 6 staff members will be elected from six geographic zones on the University campus as depicted in Appendix B. These zones were selected by a Task Force for Staff Representation to distribute the membership equitably among the various staff groups in the University. The Task Force will also remain in operation to advise the Senate Elections Committee on election procedures and to assist in conducting elections for these staff seats on the Senate.

Recommendation No. 4—The President of the University should be the presiding officer of the University Senate with the power to cast a vote to break ties.

The committee noted that several of the organizations at other universities have an elected presiding officer with the president of the university being a member of the body. We also encountered one case where the president of the university was the presiding officer but felt that the role limited his ability to function effectively. At George Washington, however, the President has been the presiding officer of the Faculty Senate since its inception and this system has worked well. The committee therefore decided to recommend that the present system at the University be continued.

Recommendation No. 5—The Vice President for Academic Affairs, the Vice President for Student Affairs, the Vice President for Medical Affairs, the Registrar and the Deans of Columbian College, the National Law Center, the School of Government and Business Administration, the School of Education, the School of Engineering, the School of Public and International Affairs and the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences should be ex officio members of the University Senate.

All of the organizations at the other universities surveyed have officers of the administration as voting members of the body. However, the Faculty Senate does not have voting members from the administration and this system appears to have functioned well at George Washington. The committee recognized that in the more broadly based Univer-

sity Senate there was a need for regular participation by members of the administration and that they had a vital stake in the matter which would come before the Senate. However, it was concluded that participation could be achieved by making them ex officio members of the body. It further believes that there is a strong argument against having a significant number of votes assigned to an administrative group which will have the responsibility of carrying out the policies which are adopted. The committee therefore recommends that the administration members be ex officio, non-voting members of the Senate.

The committee also recommends two changes to the present provisions regarding administration members. First, the Vice President for Student Affairs has been added to the list of ex officio members of the Senate in recognition of the significant role that the Senate will be giving to policies governing students and student life. Second, the Vice President for Medical Affairs and the Deans of the degree-granting schools and colleges have been named ex officio members of the Senate in contrast to the present rules of the Faculty Senate which call for the President to appoint one member of the administration for each such school or college. This recommendation merely recognizes the practice which the President has followed in appointing the Deans to fill these seats.

Recommendation No. 6—The Registrar should be Secretary of the University Senate and there should be appointed a full-time Executive Secretary of the Senate with appropriate staff support in the office of the Registrar.

The Registrar has functioned well as the Secretary of the Faculty Senate and the committee recommends that this arrangement be retained. There will be a need, however, for additional staff support in order to handle the greater complexity of running a larger, more broadly-based organization. It is therefore recommended that the position of Executive Secretary of the University Senate be created and that this person be given at least one full-time staff member at the outset. Experience in the actual operation of the Senate will then indicate the necessary level of staff support to run the organization in an efficient and effective manner. Locating the Executive Secretary in the Office of the Registrar will allow much greater administrative flexibility in fully utilizing the staff of the Senate in those periods when the work of the Senate is at a low level.

Recommendation No. 7—All voting members of the University Senate should serve two-year terms of office. Members who change status prior to the expiration of their terms should be ineligible to hold their seats and new elections should be held to fill the remaining period of their terms. No member shall serve more than two consecutive terms.

Several of the organizations at other universities have one-year student terms of office—apparently to accommodate the problem of members who cannot serve a longer term because of graduation. However, a widespread comment was that this places the students at an extreme disadvantage since they do not have sufficient time to learn the procedures and attain the competence to function effectively. The committee therefore decided to recommend that all members of the Senate be elected for two-year terms. In order to assure continuity in the organization, these terms should be staggered by the individual schools and colleges to the greatest extent possible under the guidance of the Senate Elections Committee.

The two-year term of office for students raises questions of eligibility to run and serve. The committee recommends that all students registered during the Spring Semester (when elections will be held) be eligible to run for office as long as it is their intention to register the following year. Inevitably, this rule will mean that some students will graduate before the end of their term. The committee recommends that new elections be held for the remaining one-year term for any student scheduled to graduate at the end of the Spring

Semester following the completion of one year of service.

The committee recognized that members of the Senate might move from one status to another during their terms of office. For example, an undergraduate student might become a graduate student, a graduate student might become a faculty or staff member and, of course, all students would become alumni. However, the committee believes that it is important to maintain the representation of each group and therefore recommends that a member's seat be vacated when he or she leaves the status from which he or she was elected.

The committee recommends that we retain the present rule of the Faculty Senate limiting service of any member to two consecutive terms of office. This rule assures a degree of turnover among the faculty, alumni and non-academic staff members, allowing new members to participate in the activities of the Senate.

Recommendation No. 8—Elections should be completed by March 15 of each year and should be conducted under the supervision of a special committee of the University Senate.

The Faculty Senate has found through experience that it functions best if it can get fully organized during the Spring Semester. This requires the completion of elections in March in order to have a meeting at the end of March or in early April. This recommendation will adopt this practice for the University Senate.

The running of the elections should be left to a committee of the Senate. This will allow the adoption of rules and procedures to resolve the specific problems which are being encountered as the election process is established. We believe that the most difficult procedural problems (establishing polling places, certifying voters, obtaining nominations, tabulating results, etc.) will be encountered with regard to the student and non-academic staff elections since the faculty will continue to follow the procedure of electing members from each school and the alumni will have the Governing Board of the Alumni Association elect their members.

The committee has not recommended any minimum number of votes in any election to qualify a member for a seat. Some of the universities have imposed such a rule but it has had unpredictable effects. We therefore decided to allow election by the highest number of votes (runoff elections may be required by the Senate) and to leave detailed election rules for establishment by the Senate after it has gained experience.

Recommendation No. 9—The Executive Committee of the University Senate should consist of 5 faculty members, 3 student members, 1 alumni member, 1 staff member, and the President as an ex officio member. Members of the Committee shall be elected by their separate constituencies in the Senate and the Chairman shall be elected by a majority of the full Senate. This Committee shall establish the agenda for Senate meetings, make reports on the work of the Senate and act on behalf of the Senate in emergencies. It shall oversee the Committee on Committees which shall make nominations for other committees of the Senate.

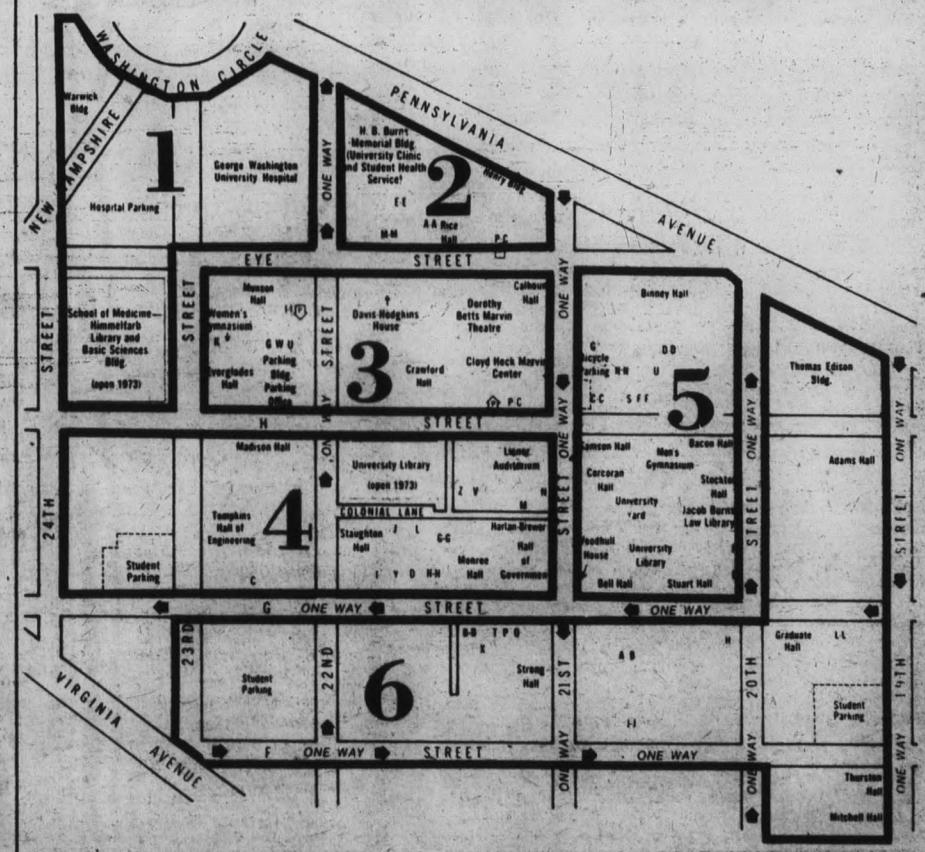
The committee's recommendation for representation on the Executive Committee of the Senate gives seats in roughly the same proportion as the votes in the Senate. It assures that each participating group in the Senate has some voice on the Executive Committee. The recommendation that the Chairman be elected by the full Senate recognizes the importance of this office. It is also recommended that the Chairman be empowered to vote on Executive Committee business in order to assure full representation of each group in the Senate.

The functions of the Executive Committee are essentially the same as the present Executive Committee of the Faculty Senate. These functions give the Executive Committee the responsibility for the effective operation of the Senate by setting the agenda and reporting on the activities of the Senate. The Committee also is empowered to act in emergencies when the Senate cannot be called into session (primarily during the summers) subject to ratification of its actions by the Senate.

The Executive Committee should have an adjunct Committee on Committees to make nominations to other Senate committees. This is such a major task that it will require a separate group that can focus its full attention on it. This Committee on Committees should contain three representatives of each represented group (faculty, students, alumni and non-academic staff) in order to provide a wide range of knowledge on potential committee members. This committee will function under the guidance of the Executive Committee.

In the past the Executive Committee has played an important role in arbitrating disputes between individual faculty members and schools or departments concerning termination or violation of privileges. It is recommended that the faculty of the University determine whether the Executive Committee of the University Senate continue to perform this role or whether some other

Appendix B—Staff Representative Distribution



Recommendations (Continued)

procedure be established. (See pp. 22-27 of the Faculty Codes and Ordinances.) The issue here is whether such matters should be resolved solely within the faculty or whether the aggrieved faculty member should be given the option of bringing the matter before the University Senate.

Recommendation No. 10—Standing committees of the University Senate should be functional in scope generally in accordance with the structure set forth in Appendix C. Membership in these committees should be apportioned in accordance with the interest of each constituency in the work of the committee with each constituency having the right to have at least one member on each committee. Committee membership shall be open to non-members of the Senate but the Chairman of each committee shall be a Senate member.

One of the major advantages to forming a University Senate is the opportunity to reduce the number of committees functioning in the University. Almost all of the existing committees can be brought within the Senate operation. Policy-making committees of the University can be combined with present Faculty Senate committees (i.e., the Senate Research Committee and the President's Research Committee can be combined). Committees with operating responsibilities such as the University Center Board or the Program Board should be brought under a Senate committee for policy matters but given the power to make operating decisions on a day-to-day basis. The alumni have suggested

that this principle also applies to the Governing Board of the Alumni Association which can take policy guidance from the University Senate.

Appendix C of this report contains the committee's recommendations on the detailed committee organization with a statement of the scope of operation and recommended distribution of membership of each committee. Membership has been weighted so that any constituency with paramount interest in the work of the committee has the greatest number of members, but the other constituencies have some representation. This follows the committee's view that there are almost no matters which are not of interest to all of the constituencies of the University and in which each constituency cannot make a significant contribution. This principle of broad committee membership should assure that the various interests of the constituent groups are factored into proposals before they reach the floor of the Senate. This is essential because experience at George Washington and other universities has made it very clear that the effective functioning of these organizations is highly dependent on good committee work.

The committee would like to see the committees of the University Senate be as open as possible to nonmembers of the Senate. It is therefore recommended that committee sizes be quite large. It may be possible that some members of the University will be unable to obtain committee assignments but we are hopeful that most requests

for assignment to committees will be accommodated. The Senate will have to experiment in its early operation to determine the optimum size of committees to allow broad representation and still provide efficiency of operation.

It is also recommended that the President appoint the appropriate members of the administration to each committee of the Senate as *ex officio* members. This will assure that full information is available to the committees during their consideration of issues.

We have recommended that the Chairman of each committee be a member of the Senate in order to assure that there is an orderly way that committee recommendations may be brought to the floor of the Senate and the committee's views accurately reflected in the debate.

Recommendation No. 11—A regular procedure should be established to review and recommend changes to apportionment of votes in the Senate, the functions of the Senate and the structure of the standing committees.

The committee considers several of its recommendations tentative in nature requiring reconsideration at a later date after experience has been gained in operating this broadly representative organization. For example, the assignment of votes to the various constituencies may not reflect the effort that will be exerted by the members holding these seats, and it may therefore be appropriate to reallocate seats at a future date. This could also occur if some

constituencies do not fill their seats or if the numbers of votes cast for certain seats are very low in percentage to the total eligible voters.

It will also be appropriate to reconsider the functions of the Senate at a later date. The committee discussed the desirability of giving the Senate legislative power (by delegation from the Board of Trustees) on the basis of their belief that there is probably a willingness among Board members to grant such powers in well defined areas. While the committee is not recommending such action at the present time because of the complexities of defining these areas and the procedures that would be attached to such powers (veto, override procedures, the powers of the President, etc.), it believes that this issue should be considered at a later date by a committee of the Senate or in the course of a review of the activities of the Senate.

Similarly, the committee is sure that revisions to the proposed committee structure will be desirable after experience is gained with this new organization. Such revisions can readily be handled routinely by the Senate, but it is also desirable that the entire committee structure be reviewed after a period of operation.

All of these considerations point toward a scheduled study of the operations of the University Senate approximately three years after its formation. The committee urges that such a review be planned at this time and implemented promptly at an agreed date in the future.

Appendix C—Proposed Committee Structure

APPENDIX C PROPOSED COMMITTEE STRUCTURE, UNIVERSITY SENATE*

1. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Functions: Assist in carrying out the work of the Senate. Arrange the agenda for Senate meetings; act on behalf of the Senate in emergencies when it is not feasible to call a special meeting of the Senate; may consult on a confidential basis in selection of senior academic officers of University administration; prepare and submit progress reports and final reports on the work of the Senate to the President and to the Senate.

Review recommendations from an adjunct Committee on Committees and an adjunct Committee on Structure and Elections and take appropriate action.

Establish such additional adjunct committees as may prove appropriate.

Membership: 5 faculty members, 3 student members, 1 staff member, 1 alumni member, and the President as an *ex officio* member. Members of the Committee shall be elected by their separate constituencies in the Senate, and the Chairman shall be elected by a majority of the full Senate. No two faculty members from the same school constituency may be elected; same provision for student members.

a. Adjunct Committee on Committees

Functions: Make nominations for the membership of Senate committees; advise the Executive Committee concerning Senate committee membership where such membership is not initially specified. Advise the Executive Committee on the need for additional adjunct committees to any committees of the Senate.

Membership: 3 faculty members, 3 student members, 3 staff members, 3 alumni members.

b. Adjunct Committee on Senate Organization And Procedures

Functions: Advise the Executive Committee on organizational or procedural improvements which will facilitate the work of the Senate; work with the Adjunct Committee on Committees in this regard.

Develop, with approval of the Executive Committee, and implement appropriate procedures governing the election processes of the Senate.

*Committees are numbered herein for convenience in reference only; the numerical sequence is not intended to suggest the importance of a given committee's functions to the Senate or the University. In reviewing this proposal, it will be noted that in many instances proposed University Senate Committees would replace existing University or Faculty Senate Committees.

Membership: 3 faculty members, 3 student members, 3 staff members, 3 alumni members.

2. COMMITTEE ON FACULTY AFFAIRS

Functions: Review and recommend policies concerning the general professional responsibilities of faculty members, their appointment, retention, tenure, promotion, and remuneration and benefits; consider problems arising from administrative matters which affect the faculty.

Review recommendations from an Adjunct Committee on Professional Ethics and Academic Freedom, and recommend action to the Senate.

Recommend to the Senate the establishment of such additional adjunct committees as may prove appropriate.

Membership: In the approximate ratio of 5 faculty members, 2 student members, 1 staff member, 1 alumni member.

a. Adjunct Committee on Professional Ethics And Academic Freedom

Functions: Assume duties as outlined in "Faculty Procedures for the Implementation of Article IX of the University Code and Ordinances" (Code and Ordinances, pp. 22-27); the Adjunct Committee will meet on call of the Committee on Faculty Affairs, and will elect its own Chairman.

Membership: The faculty members of the Committee on Faculty Affairs.

3. COMMITTEE ON NON-ACADEMIC PERSONNEL

Functions: Review and recommend appropriate modification of, or new policy concerning: non-academic personnel recruitment, training, promotion, remuneration, and benefits. Consider general problems and receive suggestions for improvement arising out of administrative practices or policies which affect non-academic personnel. Recommend to the Senate the establishment of such adjunct committees as may prove appropriate.

Membership: In the approximate ratio of 5 staff members, 2 faculty members, 2 student members, 1 alumni member.

4. COMMITTEE ON AUXILIARY SERVICES

Functions: Develop, monitor and evaluate policy guidelines and budgeting goals concerning the auxiliary services of Parking, Food Service, and University Bookstore. Advise upon policy concerning the services provided by the Physical Plant Department.

Review recommendations from Adjunct Committees on University Parking, University Food Service, University Bookstore, and Plant Maintenance, and recommend action to the Senate.

Recommend to the Senate the establishment of such additional adjunct committees as may prove appropriate.

Membership: In the approximate ratio of 3 faculty members, 3 student members, 3 staff members, 1 alumni member.

a. Adjunct Committee on University Parking

Functions: Make recommendations to the Committee on Auxiliary Services and advise the Office of the Vice President and Treasurer concerning policies for the operation of University parking facilities. Develop policies consistent with general policy guidelines provided by the Committee on Auxiliary Services. Seek solutions to problems of parking rates, quotas, and assignments to University parking areas. Regularly review the rules under which the Student Traffic Court operates, and recommend annual appointments to this Court.

Membership: In the approximate ratio of 3 faculty members, 3 student members, 3 staff members, 1 alumni member.

b. Adjunct Committee on the University Food Service

Functions: Propose to the Committee on Auxiliary Services major operating policy for the University Food Service, consistent with general policy guidelines provided by that Committee. Advise the Vice President and Treasurer and his staff on policy matters concerning the operation of individual Food Service units. Serve as the campus medium through which individual Food Service suggestions or complaints may be aired and considered. Regularly evaluate the effectiveness of services provided by the University Food Caterer, in order to recommend procedural patterns concerning the Caterer to the Business Office, and to recommend major policy to the Committee on Auxiliary Services.

Membership: In the approximate ratio of 5 student members, 2 faculty members, 2 staff members, 1 alumni member.

c. Adjunct Committee on the University Bookstore

Functions: Evaluate and advise the Committee on Auxiliary Services concerning the policies and operations of the University Bookstore. Advise the Business Office and the Bookstore Manager concerning textbook policies, non-textbook stock policies, and general character and services of the University Bookstore. Oversee the fiscal stability of the Bookstore through review of the Bookstore budget.

Membership: In the approximate ratio of 4 student members, 3 faculty members, 2 staff members, 1 alumni member.

d. Adjunct Committee on Plant Maintenance

Functions: Recommend to the Committee on Auxiliary Services major operating policy concerning the physical plant maintenance of the University. Evaluate the effectiveness of the services provided by the Physical Plant Department, and advise the Vice President and Treasurer, the University Business Manager and the Director of the Physical Plant, as appropriate, on matters pertaining to Physical Plant operating procedures.

Membership: In the approximate ratio of 3 faculty members, 3 student members, 3 staff members, 1 alumni member.

Committee Structure (Continued)

5. COMMITTEE ON CAMPUS SECURITY

Functions: Recommend to the Senate major operating policies concerning campus safety and security. Advise the Vice President for Administration and the Director of Safety and Security on services of the Office of Safety and Security. Regularly review and evaluate the security status of University buildings, the operations of Protective Services and Investigation, and the general security environment of the campus. Serve as the campus medium through which suggestions and complaints concerning campus security may be aired and acted upon.

Recommend to the Senate the establishment of such adjunct committees as may prove appropriate.

Membership: In the approximate ratio of 3 faculty members, 3 student members, 3 staff members, 1 alumni member.

6. COMMITTEE ON OBJECTIVES, BUDGET AND PROGRAM PLANNING

Functions: Advise the Director of Planning and Budget and other appropriate University Administrative Officers on the development of University goals, objectives, policies and major programs to be reflected in the annual and long-term University budgets. Recommend major priorities in the allocation of University resources. Annually review the University budget for consonance with University and Senate priorities, and bring to the attention of the Senate and the Office of Planning and Budget any significant departures from those priorities.

Recommend to the Senate the establishment of such adjunct committees as may prove appropriate.

Membership: In the approximate ratio of 5 faculty members, 3 student members, 1 staff member, 1 alumni member.

7. COMMITTEE ON CAMPUS PLANNING AND PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT

Functions: Review and recommend policies to the Vice President and Treasurer and other appropriate Administrative Officers concerning the formulation and review of the University's Long-Range Campus Master Plan. Keep the Plan under continuing review with a view toward the developing opportunities and needs of the University.

Work in close coordination with the Senate Committee on Objectives, Budget and Program Planning, to insure that physical development policies bear close relationship to the fulfillment of the program objectives of the University.

Work in close coordination with the Senate Committee on Alumni and Community Relations to maximize cooperation and minimize conflict with the neighboring area community and the City.

Recommend to the Senate the establishment of such adjunct committees as may prove appropriate.

Membership: In the approximate ratio of 3 faculty members, 3 student members, 3 staff members, 3 alumni members.

8. COMMITTEE ON ALUMNI AND COMMUNITY RELATIONS

Functions: Work with the General Alumni Association, the Alumni Office, the Public Relations Office, the Vice President for Development, and, as appropriate, with the alumni associations of the schools and colleges, in formulating University policies which will aid in uniting graduates of the University in associating themselves with the University for charitable, educational or social purposes. Review, and make recommendations concerning University policies which relate to the promotion of support for the University and alumni and community knowledge of an interest in the University program.

May consult with and receive recommendations from community groups in order to maintain the sense of communication between the University and the Washington, D.C., community.

Recommend to the Senate the establishment of such adjunct Committees as may prove appropriate.

Membership: In the approximate ratio of 2 faculty members, 2 student members, 2 staff members, 6 alumni members.

9. COMMITTEE ON UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES

Functions: Consider and recommend to the Senate and appropriate Administrative Officers University-wide Library policies. Serve as an advisory body to the Director of University libraries. Evaluate University-wide library services, facilities and collections, and advise the Senate and the Director thereon. In advisory considerations, give emphasis to the continued development and coordination of services to users, within the limits of library fiscal allocations. Review and advise upon fiscal allocations to the University libraries.

Recommend to the Senate the establishment of such adjunct committees as may prove appropriate.

Membership: In the approximate ratio of 5 faculty members, 3 student members, 1 staff member, 1 alumni member.

10. COMMITTEE ON ATHLETICS

Functions: Review and recommend to the Director of Athletics University policies concerning inter-collegiate athletics, and the strengthening of the University's position with the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

Review and recommend to the appropriate departments and Administrative Officers policies which will insure a broadly-based program of intramural sports for all members of the University Community.

Assist the Advisory Committee on the Charles E. Smith Building, and other appropriate bodies and Administrative Officers, in developing a comprehensive sports-facilities-use policy for the athletic facilities of the University.

Recommend to the Senate the establishment of such adjunct committees as may prove appropriate.

Membership: In the approximate ratio of 3 faculty members, 3 student members, 1 staff member, 2 alumni members.

11. COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC FUNCTIONS AND CEREMONIES

Functions: Advise the schools, colleges and University on general policies concerning the selection of speakers and the presentation of the University's public functions, such as graduation and dedication ceremonies. Advise the Board of Trustees, through the appropriate Administrative Officers, concerning nominations for the award of honorary degrees.

Recommend to the Senate the establishment of such adjunct committees as may prove appropriate.

Membership: In the approximate ratio of 5 faculty members, 3 student members, 1 staff member, 1 alumni member.

12. COMMITTEE ON EDUCATIONAL POLICY

Functions: Review existing policies and recommend to the Senate new policies designed to strengthen the educational program of the University. Recommend means of evaluating educational program effectiveness through the University. Assist appropriate departments in developing plans for educational innovation, and plans for identifying resources necessary to such innovation. Advise the Senate, departments, colleges and Administrative Officers, as appropriate, on policies concerning the academic calendar, registration, course scheduling, academic advising, and the encouragement of joint use of educational resources by the schools and colleges.

Recommend to the Senate the establishment of such adjunct committees as may prove appropriate.

Membership: In the approximate ratio of 5 faculty members, 2 student members, 1 staff member, 1 alumni member.

13. COMMITTEE ON ADMISSIONS, ADVANCED STANDING AND FINANCIAL AID

Functions: Review and recommend to the Director of Undergraduate Admissions and other appropriate Administrative Officers and bodies, policies concerning the granting of admission to an advanced standing within the University. Review and recommend to the Director of Financial Aid policies concerning the granting of financial aid. Work with the Senate Committee on Minority Programs as appropriate to insure a meaningful representation of minority students in the decision-making processes of admissions and financial aid.

Recommend to the Senate the establishment of such adjunct committees as may prove appropriate.

Membership: In the approximate ratio of 5 faculty members, 3 student members, 1 staff member, 1 alumni member.

14. COMMITTEE ON UNIVERSITY RESEARCH POLICY

Functions: Review and make recommendations concerning broad policy guidelines governing research activities conducted at the University. Publish and see to the dissemination of appropriate documents concerning these policy guidelines. Review research proposals in the light of guidelines established.

Make recommendations to the Senate Adjunct Committee on Committees concerning the appropriateness and means of organizing, as adjunct bodies to the Committee on Research Policy, University committees which review research policies and proposals, (i.e.: University Committee on Sponsored Research; Committee on Faculty Research [with University funds]; Committee on Research on Humans; other appropriate committees).

Recommend to the Senate the establishment of such additional adjunct committees as may be appropriate.

Membership: In the approximate ratio of 5 faculty members, 3 student members, 1 staff member, 1 alumni member.

15. COMMITTEE ON CAMPUS LIFE

Functions: Provide policy review and advisory functions for the Senate concerning the general quality of campus life external to the classroom, in areas not specifically assigned to other Senate committees. Facilitate efforts to improve relationships of students with other constituencies in the University Community. Recommend, as appropriate, any changes in the *Rules and Regulations Governing the Conduct of Student Life*, and the *Statement of Student Rights and Responsibilities*.

Advise the Vice President for Student Affairs and other appropriate Administrative Officers concerning non-academic student policy matters. Provide policy review and advisory functions concerning such areas as Residence Hall living, the usage of the Marvin Center, campus-wide student publications, extracurricular campus programming, campus religious life, and the student services provided by Student Affairs and other administrative units of the University.

Make recommendations to the Senate Adjunct Committee on Committees concerning the appropriateness and means of organizing, as adjunct bodies to the Committee on Campus Life, University bodies which function in policy-advisory areas with which the Committee is concerned, (i.e.: the University Committee on Student Publications; University Committee on Religious Life; Joint Committee of Faculty and Students; Marvin Center Governing Board; University Program Board; Residence Hall Association; other appropriate bodies).

Review recommendations from these and other adjunct bodies as specified below.

Recommend to the Senate Committee on Committees the establishment of such additional adjunct bodies as may prove appropriate.

Membership: In the approximate ratio of 5 student members, 3 faculty members, 1 staff member, 1 alumni member.

a. Adjunct Committee on Student Services

Functions: Evaluate and advise the Committee on Campus Life and the appropriate Administrative Officers concerning University non-academic services to the student body, such as health services, employment placement, career guidance, psychological counseling, veterans' counseling, foreign student advisement, women's counseling, and student activities services. The adjunct committee should consult with the Committee on Minority Affairs concerning mutual interests in the counseling of minority students.

Membership: In the approximate ratio of 5 student members, 3 faculty members, 1 staff member, 1 alumni member.

b. Adjunct Committee On Student Activities Funds

Functions: Advise the Director of Student Activities on the allocation of any discretionary student activities funds to specific campus organizations. Develop general policy guidelines for the allocation of such funds, and assist the Director of Student Activities in conducting periodic reviews of the fund allocation and use.

Membership: In the approximate ratio of 6 student members, 2 faculty members, 1 staff member, 1 alumni member.

16. COMMITTEE ON MINORITY AFFAIRS

Functions: Review and make recommendations to the Senate concerning the adequate representation of the interests of minorities and women in the decision-making processes of the University, and in recruitment and admission to the student body.

Review and advise the Senate concerning the policy proposals of adjunct committees on the Educational Opportunity Program and on Equal Employment Opportunity.

Make recommendations to the Senate Adjunct Committee on Committees concerning the appropriateness and means of organizing, as adjunct bodies to the Committee on Minority Affairs, University bodies which function in policy-advisory areas with which the Committee is concerned (i.e.: Educational Opportunity Program Advisory Committee; Commission on Equal Opportunity for Women and Minorities; other appropriate bodies).

Recommend to the Senate the establishment of such additional adjunct committees as may prove appropriate.

Membership: In the approximate ratio of 3 faculty members, 3 student members, 3 staff members, 3 alumni members.

17. COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Functions: Same as those presently specified for the existing Committee on the Judicial System in *The George Washington University Judicial System for Non-Academic Student Discipline*.

Membership: To be determined by the Executive Committee of the Senate, upon the recommendation of the Adjunct Committee on Committees. (Adjunct Committee to study the steps and membership considerations involved in reorganizing the existing Committee on the Judicial System as a body of the University Senate, and make appropriate recommendations).

Editorials

The Hospital Arrests

It is time that Hospital Administrator Donald Novak opened the door of his office and confronted the big world outside his convenient "meetings." The fact that 55 members of his hospital staff were interested enough in a union to go to jail (see story p. 1) should be all the proof he needs to arrange an election. That this situation was allowed to reach the stage where arrests were necessary is outrageous.

According to Wilbert Pulliam of the union organization committee, the organizers have been trying to arrange an appointment with Novak for the past three weeks, including sending a telegram. With the door continually slammed in their face, the organizers decided to demonstrate. Why didn't Novak meet with them? We don't know; he was unavailable for comment. But we do know that with this inexcusable attitude, Novak must share a good bit of the blame for the disruption caused by these demonstrations.

It is absurd for the hospital administration to try to block the establishment of a union. In no respect have their recent actions been in the best interest of the hospital.

Although an election to decide whether or not the hospital workers want a union may lead to higher costs for the hospital, the cost of allowing the situation to get out of hand, in bad publicity, in inconvenience, and in bad feelings between employers and employees may be far higher.

The AUA Text

Starting on page nine and running through page 13 of this issue is the text of the All-University Assembly Steering Committee report. It represents over a year's work on the part of the committee and lays out every detail of the plan.

Already many people have taken sides on this proposal, and certainly with good reason, but the majority of the University community has not even seen the report. We strongly urge that they not be affected by what others have said without reading the report and making their own decisions first.

The decision on the AUA is one of the most crucial the GW administration will be facing during the coming months. It is a complex issue and for this reason we hope that all will come to understand its meaning and help the administration with this all-important decision.

HATCHET

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Letter to Elliott About AUA

The following is a transcript of a letter I have sent to GW President Lloyd H. Elliott.

Dear Dr. Elliott:

I was extremely dismayed to learn of your suggestions regarding the report of the Steering Committee for an All-University Assembly. By supporting the continuation of the Faculty Senate and the creation of a separate student government, the principle of an All-University Assembly, a concept you've endorsed, is effectively gutted.

By definition, an All-University Assembly is a deliberative chamber composed of all segments of the University community. In accord with this concept, the steering committee recommended the inclusion of students, faculty, alumni, and non-academic staff employees in a body having broad advisory powers similar to those presently exercised by the Faculty Senate.

The advantages of such an institution within the University are threefold. First, it provides George Washington with a mechanism for giving an effective voice to the University community, their concerns, and their needs. Furthermore, the assembly would provide a forum for debate and mutual agreement among the various interests. Policy recommendations would, therefore, be the result of agreed upon compromises which would ensure wide-based support upon enactment. An AUA would additionally provide a built-in opinion indicator for administration proposals and test balloons, paving the way for a "consensus-formed" final policy.

None of these advantages inherent in the institution of an AUA can be gained through separate governmental apparatus for faculty and students. Your suggestion of such a set-up appears to ensure adversary roles for faculty and students through separate and distinct organs. While the Faculty Senate will continue to enjoy the position of influence and power gained from long establishment, a new student government will, at best, start out on a lesser footing, and thereby, be accorded a subordinate status. The obvious result will be cries denoting the lack of power, purpose, and significance of student government, returning GW to the point at which it decided to abolish the structure.

As you can see, the decision of what to recommend, which you bear, is of long-range as well as strategic importance. The present lack of any form of government including students is intolerable. To recommend separation within the University alters the situation, but doesn't improve it measurably. The foremost alternative is the steering committee's proposal for a truly All-University Assembly. I hope you will consider its merits as I have outlined and support this necessary proposal.

Robert Peck

Ski Program Not Publicized

I wish to strongly protest the Program Board's mishandling of a cosponsored activity with the Ski Club. Three weeks ago I filled out the necessary forms for having the Program Board cosponsor an

event. Corky Fowler, a professional skier had agreed to come down to the University and speak for free to all those interested students at GW.

Anyone questioning why the Ski Club did not run the event themselves should know that the Ski Club has no money at all.

At the time that I filled out the forms for the Program Board I told them that they should handle all aspects of the program, including (most importantly) publicizing the event to the University community. Up until 20 hours before the program I was never contacted by the Program Board.

The program was specifically cosponsored by the Political Affairs Committee, which is headed by Robert Thiem. Mr. Thiem never contacted me to tell me about any changes the cosponsorship committee made. Up until the day before the program no publicity was made, and only a few people knew of the program.

At the last minute some leaflets were printed and were hastily put up. A *Hatchet* ad was placed with the wrong time. If Bob had checked on the cosponsorship sheet he could have told his people the correct time for Corky Fowler's appearance.

There were only 15 people present to hear Corky speak, and it appeared that everyone enjoyed the program. Some non-skiers came in, and they commented that it was a most enjoyable program.

I am sure if Mr. Thiem had handled this matter better, many more people would have attended and would have seen a good program.

I do not know what action the Program Board has taken on the subject of removing Thiem, but I strongly suggest that they do remove him. He has not produced the kind of programs that we should have, and on a program that was handed to him, he did a poor job of organization.

Richard Pober
Ski Club President

Small Claims Court Useful

One is hit by a feeling of dread as a result of a legal hassle. "There goes my money," you say, because, even though you think you're in the right, you don't have the money to hire a lawyer and you can't be sure that the law is on your side without a lawyer's advice. Moreover, you don't want to wait another six months or more before you get your money back. It seems like a vicious circle. You know no lawyer will go after your \$100 or \$200 claim, but to many people, that \$100 is a big loss to take. What can you do?

The answer is—don't worry about a lawyer, and take the claim to court yourself. The Small Claims Court of the District is designed specifically for claims too small to ever get into regular court. The Court will handle any claim up to \$750 and takes a wide range of different grievances—claims against landlords for security deposits, claims against retailers for wrong or faulty goods or repairs, claims for minor damage to your car, and many others. Claims up to \$750 from any commercial transaction or property damage can be brought into Small Claims Court. Moreover, no lawyer is required, and the procedure is very simple.

Because most people either don't know about the Small Claims Court or how it works, the D.C. Public Interest Research Group (D.C. PIRG), in cooperation with the Washington Urban League, has published a small, easy-to-read pamphlet called "Small Claims Court—Make it Work for You." The pamphlet tells when to sue, whom to sue, how to sue, and what to do when you are being sued. The pamphlet describes in plain terms the forms, information, and procedures which must be followed to bring a claim, and what must be done to defend against one. Generally a trial can be had for all claims within two weeks, and to help the claimant/defendant to prepare, the pamphlet includes the names and addresses of organizations that provide free legal services and advice for Small Claims suits. For GW students, help is as close as the Legal Aid Bureau of the National Law Center (676-7163).

The law should protect everyone's rights, whether rich or poor, and no matter how large or small the claim. The Small Claims Court is designed to do exactly that, easily and inexpensively, and D.C. PIRG pamphlet shows how easy it is to make the Court work for you. Copies of the pamphlet are available free at the G.W. office of D.C. PIRG, Center 408.

John Donohue
D.C. PIRG

WRGW Budget Is Explained

A few weeks ago, I raised questions in a letter as to what happens to the budget of WRGW. The WRGW Executive Board and the Speech and Drama Department permitted me to study the budget records and also explained the process WRGW must use to make any kind of purchase.

The WRGW budget is divided into four accounts: equipment, now \$3950; special activities, now \$2400; telephone and miscellaneous, now \$3150; and advertising, which consists of money collected from advertising, and, unlike the other accounts, can be carried forward to the next year's budget.

Why the large telephone budget? WRGW broadcasts over telephone lines to its transmitters and is at the mercy of C & P Telephone Co. There is also phone service within the station and sometimes expenses for long distance calls, which makes up a small percentage of the bill.

As I have just shown, WRGW is budgeted at \$9500 per year. If the station doesn't use the money during the year for which it is budgeted, it is put back into the general University fund. WRGW then starts with the same amount the next year, unless the budget gets cut.

In order for a purchase or an expenditure to take place, the station manager must send a procurement memo to the speech and drama departmental secretary. She types a procurement request and the chairman of the department approves and signs it. From here the request is sent by the departmental secretary to the University Accounting Office. This office then encumbers the needed money from the proper WRGW account. The request is then sent to the Procurement and Supply Office where the purchase is made.

When the item is delivered, an invoice is sent to the Speech and Drama Department. The departmental secretary types a payment voucher and the department chairman approves and signs it. It then (See LETTERS, p. 15)

Impeachment Efforts in a Holding Pattern

by Anne Chase

Earlier this week, after Rose Mary Woods had made her wonderful statement about how she had "accidentally" erased the tapes, I began to wonder about impeachment again. But all of you hadn't wondered about that in a while! Been too busy wondering about gasoline, huh? So I decided to find out what was being done to rid our great nation of Richard Nixon.

Mao Tse-Tung said somewhere that revolutionaries should learn by their mistakes, and in learning by his mistakes he pulled off his revolution.

On the other hand, the people who are running the Washington Area Coalition to Impeach the President, Boycott Grapes and Free Chile obviously have not learned by their mistakes. I.F. Stone pointed out in his speech at the rally on Oct. 27 that the only way Nixon would be impeached would be by organizing a mass movement of the people to get him out.

I think considerably more than half of the adult population of the U.S. would have to want to see Nixon impeached before the Congress would even take any action at all.

When housewives and truck drivers and branch bank vice presidents all over the country start writing their representatives once a week demanding that Nixon be impeached, then Congress will get serious.

Right now when they are dealing with old anti-war people, the ACLU and a few McGovern people they are not going to do a damn thing because they know that this particular group of people is unrepresentative of the majority of people in America and poses no threat at all to their jobs.

The anti-war movement is going

LETTERS

goes to Accounts Payable.

According to the departmental secretary, the entire process, for outside the University, takes anywhere from two to four weeks.

And that is what happens to WRGW's budget.

Ron Ostroff

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to achieve another non-coup with the impeachment issue. In nearly 10 years of protesting, going to rallies, stuffing envelopes and writing to their congressmen, the movement accomplished nothing. They were unable to convince most people of the justice of their cause, and in fact were looked upon as unpatriotic and cowardly.

They didn't educate their audience properly. Now the same people are doing the same things for impeachment that they did for the war, and Congress is doing nothing. They did appropriate a million dollars to pay for the investigation, but Iric Nathanson on Congressman Fraser's staff told me that the people who were writing impeachment speeches three weeks ago are now writing energy crisis speeches. They aren't even talking about it.

Fraser's mail has gone down to 30 letters a day about impeachment, and Congress is preoccupied with other things.

In the meantime, the Washington Area Coalition, etc. is having a petition drive in Georgetown of all places. People in Georgetown would sign a petition to make Mickey Mouse head of the National Recovery Agency. They admit they aren't sure what they are going to do with their petitions. They are also planning two demonstrations and a conference. That's nice but it's not worth much as far as influencing Congress goes.

One unlikely bunch of people agitating for Nixon's ouster is the AFL-CIO. They are doing some solid educational work on the subject, for example, pointing out that impeachment doesn't necessarily mean that Nixon will be removed from office.

However, in my experience, working in a COPE office during the Henry Howell campaign, people don't necessarily do what their union tells them to do. The unions couldn't even get together enough

legislative support to override Nixon's veto of the minimum wage bill, which is a much less controversial issue.

Mr. Albert Zack of the national COPE office couldn't tell me what the unions were doing besides issuing statements, nor could he say exactly what kind of a response they were getting from Meany's state-

ment.

All in all, things are in a holding

pattern, impeachment-wise. The

people at the Coalition are aware that they have the same people talking to each other about issues that everyone agrees on, but it seems like they don't know what to do about it.

It takes a lot of money to play with the big boys, and the people they should be trying to appeal to haven't got it. My private prediction is they aren't going to get him this time, the sneaky bastard. More's the

•••••
What
good is an
old Lightbulb?

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Buff Send Bears Into Hibernation

figures, led by Tallent's game high 23 points.

But even more impressive than the offensive showing was the Buff's defensive and rebounding domination. The Buff controlled the backboards 58-18, as center Clyde Burwell led the way, hauling down more stray shots than the entire Tech team. GW displayed an added dimension to their play—aggressiveness that had previously been lacking.

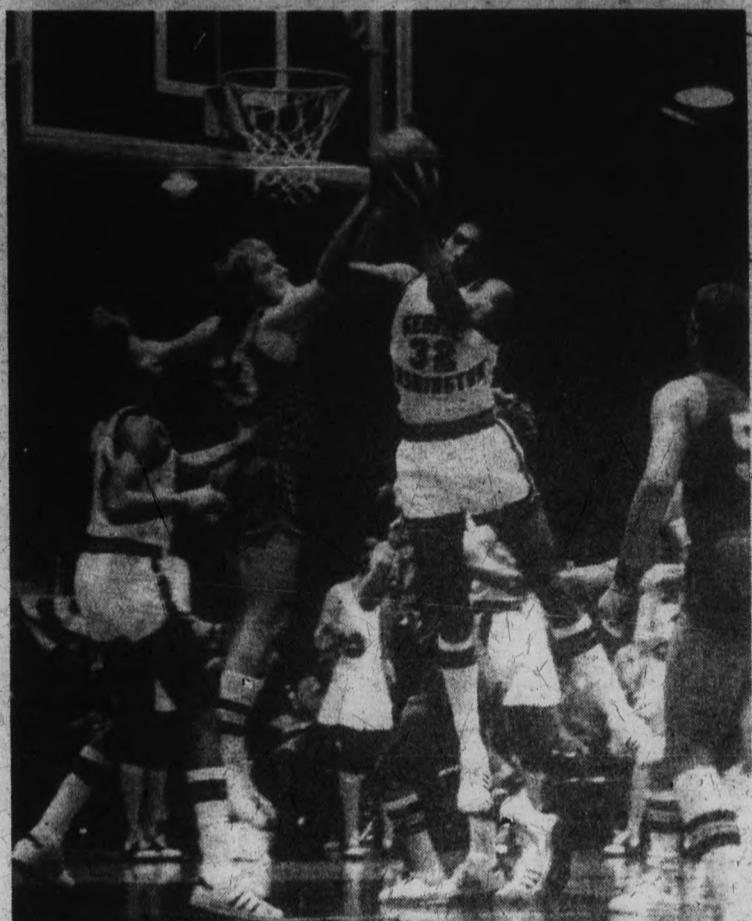
The man-to-man defense was outstanding, harassing the Golden Bears out of their early attempt at a stall, and into numerous mistakes. Burwell showed a great improvement in his mobility, moving all over the court, and serving as the enforcer of the Buff defense. He blocked six Tech shots and forced the Golden Bears to set up an offense geared towards outside shooting. This limited the visitors to a 30 per cent shooting night, whereas GW connected on 58 per cent of their shots from the field.

On one occasion Burwell blocked an outside shot from along the right baseline and managed to scramble back underneath to reject a shot from the left baseline. He also grabbed the rebound, started the fast break, and banished the thought from Tech's mind of challenging him again.

Stone had the opportunity to clear the bench early in the contest, and gave the fans their first opportunity to gawk at 7'1" Kevin Hall. He put on an impressive performance along with sophomore subs Charlie Rideout and Jim Peters.

W.V.A. TECH						
	FG	FT	R	PF	T	
Downs	8-19	6-6	2	4	22	
Bernard	1-4	0-0	1	1	2	
Sizermore	2-3	0-0	2	2	4	
Vorholt						
Martin	6-16	5-7	2	2	17	
Aker	0-2	0-0	1	3	2	
Barker	0-4	0-2	4	5	0	
Mays	0-0	0-0	0	2	0	
Money	0-1	0-0	0	0	0	
Wards	0-2	0-0	1	1	0	
Watts	1-4	0-0	1	1	2	
Totals	19-63	11-15	18	22	49	

GEORGE WASHINGTON						
	FG	FT	R	PF	T	
Tallent	11-16	1-2	5	1	23	
Morris	6-8	0-0	3	2	12	
Burwell	4-12	4-5	19	4	12	
Harper	6-8	3-4	4	3	15	
Miller	2-6	1-2	7	2	5	
Hall	2-4	1-2	12	2	5	
Holbrook	1-4	0-0	1	2	2	
Peters	2-2	6-6	0	0	10	
Rosepink	3-6	0-0	1	1	6	
Shanta	0-0	0-0	2	1	0	
Rideout	5-6	6-7	3	1	16	
Riddle	0-1	0-0	1	0	0	
Totals	42-73	22-28	58	19	106	
Halftime: G.W.	48-17					
Attendance: 2,100						



The Buff dominated all aspects of their opening game, but in particular they controlled the rebounding as evidenced here by Haviland Harper, number 32. (photo by Joanne Smoler)

Baby Buff Capture Debut

by Doug Davin
Asst. Sports Editor

The GW junior varsity did what they had to do to win their first game of the basketball season, that is score a lot of points, as they defeated Montgomery College, 90-84, Saturday night.

While it can not be labeled an impressive victory, the game served to point out the Baby Buffs' strengths and weaknesses.

GW came out jittery and Montgomery raced to an 8-0 lead. After a timeout GW came right back with six of their own points, utilizing a fast break and a weaving type offense. From this point on the game turned into a see-saw battle with Montgomery coming out on top 44-43 at the half.

The Buff came out of their dressing room, popped for seven straight points and they never

trailed again. Increasing their lead to as much as 10, the Buff were able to withstand numerous Montgomery threats, as they captured their first game of the season.

Although they won the game, the Baby Buff should not suffer from over-confidence, as the contest pointed out spots where they are noticeably lacking.

The most glaring of these is rebounding. The Buff failed to box out and as a result could not capitalize on their height advantage. Defensively the Buff were no better than average as neither their 1-3-1 zone nor the man-to-man seemed to bother Montgomery a great deal.

However, what the defense lacked the offense more than made up for. It was a coaches dream. Six men were in double figures for the Baby Buff, led by Clyde Tackett's 17.

In Joel Olenik and Scott Pakula, coach Tom Schneider appears to have found himself a pair of super subs. Olenik came off the bench and played a scrappy hustling defense that started the team running in the first half.

It was Pakula who sparked the Buff, shooting a blistering 75 per cent from the field. Pakula, a sophomore, was one of the main reasons that GW was able to keep pace with Montgomery in the first half. He had a steady effect on the rest of the team and played a very sound, almost errorless game.

Waldrum played a very solid floor game picking up 13 points, 10 assists, and nine rebounds. In general he ran the offense, and, especially, the fast break, very well.

Overall, the game pointed out that the Baby Buff need more time to work together and to become a more cohesive unit. It was a fairly painless learning experience for the Baby Buff and all in all not a bad showing in their first appearance.

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Pete McCloskey

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Hatchet MVP's

Varsity: Clyde Burwell

Pat Tallent

JV: Scott Pakula

HATCHET EDITORIAL STAFF MEETING

Tonight 7:30 p.m.
Center Rm. 433

who heads the extracurricular activities program, the most popular sport is crew, with as many as 25 women participating. Under Coach Jerry Heffernan, the girls recently completed a successful season.

The GW crew captured top honors at the highly competitive Frostbite Regatta in Philadelphia as the four woman rowers turned in a time of 4:03.5 to better three other crews. The GW women's four consisted of Kristen Scofield (cox), Beth Grosvenor, Clare Brunstetter, Martha Leredu, and Jacquie Cochran.

The 10 player volleyball team, under the direction of Paul Trayham recently ended its season, also. The basketball team will begin practice Tuesday, Dec. 4, at 8 p.m. in building K. The team will work out Thursday at 7:30 p.m. and Collier urges anyone who wants to play to come to these practices.

Collier said participation and interest in women's athletics has picked up in recent years. At the same time, traditional sports such as field hockey have been replaced by others, such as crew, which until the spring of 1972 was not even part of the program.

The budget, while not nearly as large as the men's, has increased recently. It is divided between women's sports and recreation, which includes ski-trips to France between semesters.

Collier stressed the importance of student interest for the women's athletic program. As an example she mentioned the possibility a gymnastics squad would be formed if enough women express a desire to compete. If the interest is there the program will expand.